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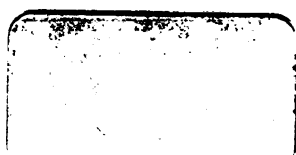
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EPITOME  
OF  
GREEK AND ROMAN  
MYTHOLOGY.

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WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND A VOCABULARY,

BY

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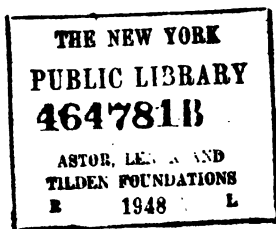
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## P R E F A C E.

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THE Latin text of the following volume has been for a long time in use, in France, as a part of a course of elementary instruction in classical learning. It was prepared by some of the same band of eminent scholars to whom we are indebted for the "*Historia Sacra*," "*Historia Græca*," and several other works of that description. It was intended originally to follow those works, and hence was called "*Appendix*," or, more fully, "*Appendix de Diis et Heroibus Poeticis*." As this title is significant only in connexion with the preceding volumes, to which the work was a sequel, it seemed proper, in publishing it as a separate volume, to change the title, so as to express more simply and precisely its contents.

The volume is in fact a brief, but very comprehensive and perspicuous epitome of classical mythology, written in the purest Latin, — the diction being taken almost entirely from Ovid and Virgil, — and of rare value, both as a text-book of Latin and a text-book of mythology.

It is recommended, accordingly, that the student, after having gone through the book as an exercise in translation and grammar, should then study it as he would study history, or any book of that kind: that is, that he should prepare himself to answer questions in regard to the facts stated in the several chapters. To facilitate an exercise of this kind, questions have been placed at the bottom of the page. Notes, explanatory of poetical and historical allusions, and of grammatical forms and idioms, are also given, but are put by themselves, at the end of the volume. This method has been found better to subserve the business of instruction, than to insert the notes at the bottom of each page and immediately adjacent to the text. In preparing the vocabulary, much care has been bestowed upon the derivation of the words, as well as upon the meaning, and both have been given in a form that, it is believed, will be striking to the eye and easy of reference. The quantity of the vowels has been carefully marked both in the text and in the vocabulary. Also, in the English translation of the proper names, the accented syllable has been marked. The tables of grammatical forms, in the beginning of the book, it is believed, will be a valuable aid in parsing.

# INDEX OF CHAPTERS.

## PART FIRST.

### OF THE GODS.

	PAGE
I. SATURN .....	13
II. CYBELE.....	15
III. JUPITER.....	19
IV. JUNO.....	21
V. APOLLO.....	23
VI. DIANA .....	27
VII. BACCHUS.....	27
VIII. MERCURY.....	30
IX. VENUS.....	31
X. NEPTUNE.....	32
XI. PLUTO.....	33
XII. PAN, FAUNUS, SATYRS, ETC.....	35

## PART SECOND.

## OF THE DEMIGODS AND HEROES.

	PAGE
XIII. THE ORIGIN OF IDOLATRY.....	40
XIV. PERSEUS.....	41
XV. HERCULES.....	43
XVI. THESEUS.....	47
XVII. CASTOR AND POLLUX.....	50
XVIII. JASON AND THE ARGONAUTS.....	51
XIX. CADMUS.....	54
XX. CEDIPUS.....	56
XXI. ETEOCLES AND POLYNICES.....	58
XXII. TANTALUS.....	59
XXIII. TROJAN KINGS.....	62
XXIV. CAUSE OF THE TROJAN WAR.....	64
XXV. THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.....	66
XXVI. AGAMEMNON AND ORESTES.....	68
XXVII. ULYSSES.....	70
XXVIII. AENEAS.....	73
XXIX. THE USE OF THE STUDY OF MYTHOLOGY	73

NOUNS.—THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.					
SING.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Nom.	ā, ās, ē, ēs.	ās, ās, īs, ūs, am.	ās, ā, ō, ās, & o.	ās, ā.	ās, ās.
Gen.	ās, ās.	ī.	ī.	ās.	ās, ās.
Dat.	ās, ē.	ō.	ī.	ās.	ās, ās.
Acc.	ām, ām, ēm.	ām.	ām, īm (ā).	ām.	ām, ēm.
Voc.	ā, ā, ē.	ās, ī, ūm.	(ām, īm & o).	ās.	ās, ē.
Abl.	ās, ē.	ō.	ō, ī.	ās.	ās, ē.
PLURAL.					
N. & V.	ās.	ī, ā.	ās, ā, īs (ās).	ās, ās.	ās, ās.
Gen.	āsām.	ōām.	ām, īm.	ām.	āsām, ēām.
D. & A.	ī, ās.	ī.	īās.	īās.	īās, ās.
Acc.	ās.	ōs, ā.	ās, ā, īs (ās).	ās, ās.	ās, ās.

NUMERALS.

*Unitā, unā, unām; unās; unī; unām, unām, unām; unō, unā, unō.*  
*Duo, duā, duo; duōrūm, duōrūm; duōbūs, duōbūs; duōs, duās, duo.*  
 Nom. Acc. and Voc. *Tres*; Gen. *trīum*; Dat. and Abl. *tribūs*.

RULES.

1. Every vowel is long, when, in the same word, it is followed by two consonants or a double consonant. 2. A vowel, followed by a single consonant final, is always long, if the word following commence also with a consonant. 3. In general, every vowel is short, when, in the same word, it is followed by another vowel. To this there are some exceptions.

## NUMERALS.

*Unā, unā, unām; unās; unām, unām, unām; unō, unō, unō.*  
*Duo, duē, duo; duorūm, duorūm, duorūm; duobus, duobus, duobus; duo, duo, duo.*  
 Nom. Acc. and Voc. Trēs; Gen. trīum; Dat. and Abl. tribus.

## RULES.

1. Every vowel is long, when, in the same word, it is followed by two consonants or a double consonant. 2. A vowel, followed by a single consonant final, is always long, if the word following commence also with a consonant. 3. In general, every vowel is short, when, in the same word, it is followed by another vowel. To this there are some exceptions.

## PRONOUNS.

*Ego, mēi, mēhi, mē; nōs, nōstri, nōbis.*

*Tū, tui, tibi, tē; vōs, vōstri, vōbis.*

*Sū, ei, ei.*

*Illū, illā, illud; illiūs; illi; illūm, illām, illud; illō, illā; illi, illi, illi; illōrūm, illārūm; illi; illōs, illās, illā.*  
So also decline *isti, istā, istud.*

*Hic, hāc, hōc; huiūs; huic; hūnc, hānc, hōc; hōc, hāc; hi, hē, hēc; hōrūm, hārūm; hīs; hōs, hās, hēc.*

*Is, eā, id; eīūs; eī; eūm, eām, id; eō, eā, eō; ī, ēē, eū; eōrūm, eārūm; eis, or eis; eōs, eās, eā.—Idēm, eūdēm, idēm, is composed of is and dem, thus: eīūsādēm, eīdēm, eūdēm, eūdēm, idēm, &c.*

*Ipsē, ipsā, ipsūm; ipsiūs; ipsi; ipsūm, ipsām; ipso, ipsā; ipsi, ipse, ipsā; ipso, ipsā; ipso, ipsā; ipso, ipsā; ipso, ipsā.—*So also decline *unūs—ūllūs—tōtūs—sōlūs, ā, ūm—ūlēr, utrā, utrūm; gen. utriūs; &c.—ālēr, which makes i short in the gen. āllērīūs; dat. āllērī—ālūs, which has always i long in the gen. āllūs; dat. āllī.*

*Quis, quā, quā, quod, or quid; cuiūs; cui; quēm, quām, quod, quid; quō, quā; quī, quē, quē; quōrūm, quārūm; quibūs, or quēis; quōs, quās, quē.—*Composed of *quis* and *qui*: *ālquis, ālquā, ālquod, ālquid; ālcuiūs; ālcui, &c.—*Quisnām, quānām, quōdnām, quidnām; cuiūs nām, cui nām, &c. So also decline *quidām, quēdām, quōddām; cuiūs dām, &c.*

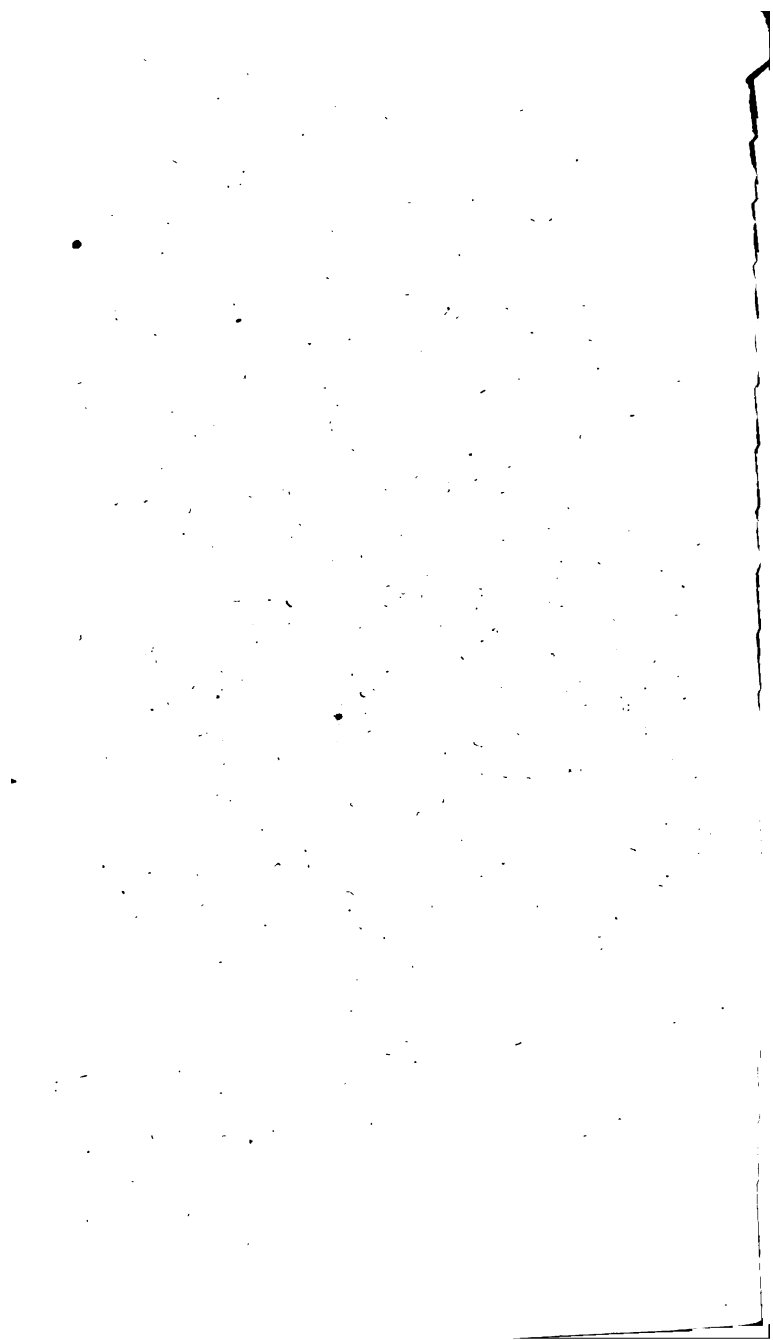






**GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.**

**(xi)**



# GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

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## PART FIRST.

### OF THE GODS.

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#### CHAPTER FIRST.

##### SATURN.

DEORUM antiquissimus habebatur Cælum. Duo ejus filii celebrantur à poëtis: Tempus, sive Saturnus, et Titānus. Hic, etsi priore loco genitus foret, eique proinde impērium orbis deberetur, jus tamen suum remisit concessitque Saturno, rogante Vestā mātē, sed eā tamen lege, ut Saturnus mascūlam prōlem educāret nullam. His itā constitūtis, Saturnus mās stātīm edītos devorābat, invitā vehementer uxōre, quæ uno partu Jōvem et Junōnem enixa, sōlam Junōnem ostendit Saturno, Jōvem occultāvit. Sensit dolum Titānus, ac Saturnum acie

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QUESTIONS.—Who was accounted the most ancient of the gods?—What two sons had he?—Which of these sons was the elder?—On what condition did Titan resign the sovereignty of the world to Saturn?—How did Saturn attempt to fulfil this condition?—How did Saturn's wife prevent its fulfilment?—What did Titan

victum in vincula conjecit. Is liberatus postea fuit per Jovem filium suum, a quo Titanes, bellum pro Titano patre redintegrantes, fuere profligati.

Saturnus, vinculis liberatus, cum in fatis esse cognovisset futurum ut ab eodem Jove regno spoliaretur, illi struxit insidias, ac bellum etiam indixit. Jupiter delatum patrem caelo expulit. Saturnus, amisso caelo, in eam Italiae partem, ubi Roma condita postmodum est, venit, quae Latium fuit appellata, quod ibi latuisset. Extorrem Deum Janus, Latii rex, benignè accepit, ac vicissim a Saturno donatus est insigni prudentia, cujus ope meminerat praeterita, futura prospiciebat; unde biceps, seu bifrons, appellatur. Eo regnante, mores optimi artesque viguerunt, quae illi aetati nomen aureae fecerunt.

✓ Saturni festa dicebantur Saturnalia, et Decembri mense celebrata sunt per dies primò tres, deindè quatuor, tum quinque, ac plures. Per eos dies Senatus non habebatur; vacabant scholae; munera ultrò citròque mittebantur ab amicis; de sontibus supplicium sumere, ac bellum indicare, nefas; servis mensae accumbentibus ministrabant domini, et servorum vicem implebant, ad refrendam videlicet memoriam pristinae, quae florebat Saturno regnante, libertatis, cum nemo serviret.

---

do when he perceived the trick? — By whom was Saturn afterwards released? — Who else were routed by Jupiter, and on what occasion? — How was the sovereignty of Heaven finally decided? — What became of Saturn when expelled from Heaven? — Whence the name "Latium"? — Who received the exiled deity? — With what did Saturn endow Janus, in reward for this kindness? — What was the state of the world during Saturn's reign in Latium? — What were the Saturnalia? — When were they celebrated? — How long? — What customs were observed during

Jānus de quo proximè facta mentio est, pingēbātur cum clāvi et virgā. Virgam gerēbat, quāsi viārum præses; clāvim, quia domōrum jānuas et sēras invēnisse credēbātur: ab eo Jānuārius mensis duxit nōmen; āra duodēcim eidem ponēbantur, pro numēro mensium; utque sunt anni tempestātes quātuor, itā quātuor ipsi frontes aliquandò datæ. In omnibus sācrificiis appellābātur primo lōco, quippè qui primus āras et sācrōrum ritūs instituisset. Ejus templum Rōmæ claudēbātur pāce composita, patēbat flāgrante bello.

## CHAPTER SECOND.

### CYBELE.

CYBELE, Saturni uxor, vāria sortitur āpud poētas nōmīna; Dindymēne vocātur, Berecynthia et Idæa, à montibus Phrýgiæ Dindýmo, Idā, et Berecyntho, ūbi præcipuè colēbātur: Magna Māter, quia Dii plūrīmi maxīmique ex eā nāti: Ops, et Tellus, quia, ut Saturnus

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the Saturnalia?—How was Janus represented?—Why was he painted bearing a rod?—Why with a key?—What month took its name from him?—How many altars were erected to him, and why?—With how many fronts was he represented, and why?—Why was Saturn invoked before the other gods, in the sacrifices?—What peculiar custom was observed in regard to his temple at Rome?

Who was Saturn's wife?—Whence did she get the names Dindymēne, Berecynthia, and Idæa?—Why was she called Great Mother (Magna Mater)?—Why called Tellus?—Why

coelo, sic illa terræ præerat, òpemque mortálibus ferēbat: Rhea, quia è terrâ fluunt omnia, et gignuntur.

Dicta quòque Vesta reperitur; vulgò tamen Vesta Saturni mäter, non conjux, pōnitur. Itaque duas aliqui Vestas constituunt: ūnam Cœli conjugem, et mätrem Saturni; altēram jūniōrem, et Saturni uxōrem: Sēniōrem eandem esse cum Cybèle, ac Tellūre censent. Pingēbātur illa sēdens, quia terra stat, suis librāta pondērībus; tympanum gerēbat mānu, quia terra ventos in sinu continet, qui erumpunt indē cum fragōre; adērant circū belluæ; curru vehēbātur, quem trahēbant leōnes; cāput florībus, plantisque, sæpiūs coronā ē turribus et murōrum pinnis conflātā, cingēbātur.

Jūnior Vesta igni præerat, eique āram Nūma Pompilius consēcrāvit, et ignem in ārā perpētuum fovēri jussit, cūjus alendi cūram virgīnibus Vestālibus demandāvit. Si cāsu exstinguērētur, indicēbātur justitium, et pūblica privātaque negōtia intermittēbantur; dōnec prodīgium illud infaustum expiātum fuisset: si Vestālium incūriā, gravīter in eas animadvertēbātur. Quotannis renovābātur ignis ille Calendis Martiis, petītā non ab igne ālio, sed à Sōle, flammā.

---

Ops? — Why Rhea? — What is remarked of the name Vesta? — Which of the two Vestas was the same as Cybele? — Why was Cybele represented in a sitting posture? — Why carrying a timbrel in her hand? — By what was she drawn? — With what was her head encircled? — Over what did the younger Vesta preside? — Who dedicated an altar to her? — What was enjoined in regard to the fire upon the altar of Vesta? — To whom was the care of the Vestal fire committed? — What took place if by any chance this fire was extinguished? — What was done to the Vestal virgins, if the fire went out through their carelessness? — How often was this fire renewed? — In what month? — Whence

Cybēles festa Megalēsia vocābantur; sacerdōtes dicēbantur Galli, à Gallo, Phrýgiæ flūvio, cūjus aquā epōtā, in rābiem versi lacerābant se cultris, cāput rotābant, et adversis frontibus inter se vōlut ārietābant: undē illis etiā Corybantes nōmen fuit. Tondēbant iidem cōmam in priōri capitis parte, stōlā mūliēbri ērant indūti: Jōvem in Crētā insulā āluērant; quas ob causas Curētes pariter dictos vōlunt. Dēniquē repēriuntur appellāti sæpē Dactyli, Idæi: Dactyli quīdem (quæ vox Græca *digmos* significat), quia dēcem, quot in mānibus digiti, ērant: vel quōd, instar digitōrum, quibus mānus ambæ utuntur, Dīvæ præstō essent ad omne sācrōrum obsēquium; Idæi vērō, quia Idam, Phrýgiæ montem, incolēbant. Sācra Cybēles celēbrābant inconditis clamōribus, fistilis, tibiis ac tympanis percrepantibus. Rōmæ à fēminis fiēbant eādē in templo ac lōco sēcrēto, quod Opertum nuncupābant, exclusis viris.

Saturni et Opis, seu Cybēles, filia Cēres fuit, Dea frūgum, et inventrix frumenti. Quamobrem cum spīcēā coronā pingitur, et plēnis ubērībus, ex quo Mammōsæ, et Almæ nōmen est adepta, quōd omnes ālat. Fācēm gestābat, quia filiam Proserpinam à Plutōne raptam, diū quæsivit; cūmq; somntum præ mœrōre capēre non posset, ei papāver edendum præbuisse Jūpiter dicitur,

was the new fire obtained? — What were the festivals of Cybele called? — What were her priests called, and why? — What other name was given to them? — What is said of their dress? — What other names have they? — Why were they called Dactyli? — Why Idæi? — How did they celebrate the festivals of Cybele? — By whom were they celebrated at Rome? — Give the parentage of Ceres. — Of what was she the patron? — How is she represented? — Why is she called Alma? — Why is



cujus ea vis est, ut somnum conciliet. Hinc papāvēra mānu tenēbat.

Usa est Triptolēmo adjutōre ad monstrandam hominibus serendi artem. Erat hic Eleusini regis, apud quem Proserpinam Cēres quærens divertērat, filius. In eodem oppīdo Eleusi coepta sunt primū perāgi Cerēris sacra, Eleusina dicta; in iis incredibile servabatur silentium, ac summum nefas putabatur ex illis aliquid evulgare.

Alia duo Cerēris festa memorantur in scriptōribus antiquis: Thesmophōria, quia Cēres Athēniensibus lēges descripsērat: et Ambarvālia, institūta ad fertilitatem et ubertatem impetrandam arvis, quæ tunc ambiēbantur à supplicantibus, undē festo nōmen. Vinum ab āris Cerēris amovēbatur; immolābatur illi porcus, quia fruges et sēta rostro ēruit. Agrōrum līmītibus præerat Deus Terminus; ejus festa, Terminalia dicebantur. Cerērem in Græciā regnasse Dīvus Augustīnus trādit, artemque āgros colendi edocuisse, ac per eam factum ut Græcia suis frūgibus uteretur, cū antea frumento aliundē importāto vixisset.

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she represented with a torch in her hand? — Why with poppies? — For what purpose did she use the assistance of Triptolemus? — Who was he? — Where were the festivals of Ceres first observed? — What was there peculiar about them? — What two other festivals were held in honour of Ceres, and what was the occasion of each? — What two peculiarities are mentioned concerning her worship? — What was the office of the god Terminus? — What does Augustine say of Ceres?

CHAPTER THIRD.

JUPITER.

JUPITER, Saturni et Cybēles filius, postquā pārem ēgisset in fūgam, regnum mundi cum frātribus itā divisit, ut cœlum sibi vindicāret, āquas Neptūno, infēros Plutōni regendos permittēret. Non diū tranquillū regnum hābuit; Tellus enim, Titāni uxor, dōlens filios suos Titānas à Jōve interfectos, Gigantes procreāvit, mōle viribusque spectandos; qui, congestis in cumūlum montibus, Jōvem cœlo detrūdēre aggressi sunt; sed fulminibus dejecti, et suis obtriti montibus, pœnas Jōvi dēdere. Vocāti ab illo in belli et pericūli partem Dii, cū se impārem ūnum tot hostibus crēderet, sic Gigantum conspectu perterrefacti sunt, ut omnes in Ægyptum fugērint, ibique sub variis animantium formis lātuerint. Hinc factum ut belluas Ægypti colērent pro nūminibus. Bacchus tāmen spēcie leōnis indūtus, rem strēnuē aliquantisper gessit hortante Jōve, et Evōhe, id est, *Euge, fili*, ingeminante.

Jūpiter pacātum adeptus regnum, cūram ad formandos homīnes contulit. Eum imitātus Promētheus finxit stā-

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What was the parentage of Jupiter? — When Jupiter had expelled Saturn from heaven, what threefold division of the world did he make? — How was the tranquillity of Jupiter's dominions soon disturbed? — In what manner did the Giants attempt to drive Jupiter out of heaven? — What did the other gods do, when summoned by Jupiter to assist him in the war against the Giants? — What custom did this give rise to in Egypt? — What did Bacchus do on this occasion? — When Jupiter had quieted his kingdom, to what did he turn his

tuas quasdam hominum ex argillâ, illasque raptò è curru solis igne animâvit. Promethei temeritatem indignè ferens Jüpiter, negotium Vulcâno dedit, ut eum in Caucasò monte religâret: addidit vultûrem, qui lâniâret viscêra in nôvos crüciâtus renascentia. Severitatem Jôvis iniquè tûlerunt cæteri Dii, ac doluêrunt quòd sibi ûni formandòrum hominum jus arrogâret. Quârè, collâtis stûdiis et mûneribus, mûlièrem effinxêre, quam Pandòram appellârunt, quâsi ex omnium dônis conflâtam. Jüpiter Supêrûm arrogantiam ulfûrus, illi capsûlam dedit, infelix mûnus; in eam quippè congesta êrant omnia naturæ mâla. Hanc Pandòra quòd detûlisset ad Epimêtheum, Promethei frâtre, ille, impulsus cûriositâte prâvâ, sive, ut âlîi narrant, êjus tîxor capsûlam apêruit; ex eâque pestes omnis genêris in orbem terrârûm evolârunt, solâ spe in fundo capsûlæ relictâ. Hinc ætas ferrea et scelêrum collûvies nâta est.

Jovem non unum in Crêtâ regnâsse doctòrum opinio est: omnium celeberrimum Abrahamo supparem Eusebius facit. Pâtre spöliâvit regno, quod itâ cûm suis frâtribus Neptûno et Plutône divisit, ut ipsi rêgiões ad ortum sitæ, Plutóni occîdua pars insûlæ, Neptûno maritîmi tractus, obvênêrint. Hinc Jüpiter cœli, Neptûnus

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attention? — Who imitated him? — How did Prometheus proceed? — How did Jupiter punish his temerity? — How did the other gods like the claim of Jupiter to the sole right of forming men? — What did they do? — How did Jupiter punish their arrogance? — What further is said of Pandora and her box? — What is the opinion of the learned in regard to Jupiter? — With whom does Eusebius make the most celebrated one contemporary? — How is the fable of the sky being assigned to Jupiter, the sea to Neptune, and the lower regions to Pluto, explained?

māris, Plūto inferōrum rex nūmenque dictus est. Jōvis nōmine āpud Poētas aer ut plūrimūm significātur, sive cœlum : ut nōmine Junōnis, quæ Jōvis conjux, terra ; quia è cœlo terrāque, omnia gignuntur.

Ejusdem Jōvis vāria sunt āpud scriptōres prōfānos nōmīna ; hæc frēquentiōra : *Diespiter* vocātur, quāsi diēi pāter ; *Ferētrius*, vel quod hostes feriret, vel quod in ejus templum ferrentur opīma spōlia ; *Stātor* (Itā est à Rōmūlo dictus), quod Romanōrum contrā Sabinos pugnantium fūgam stitērat ; *Xēnius*, sive *Hospitalis*, quia gerēbat hospītum cūram. *Vejōvis* et *Vēdius*, tunc appellābātur, quūm rogābātur ne quid inferret māli : et inter sinistra noxiæque nūmīna censēbātur ; factæ vōces istæ sunt ex interjectiōne *væ*, quæ māli ōminis est, et dūplici genitivo, altēro Græco, altēro Latīno, *Jōvis* scilicet et *Dios*.

## CHAPTER FOURTH.

### JUNO.

JUNO, Jōvis sōror et conjux, matrīmōniis præerat, ac partibus feliciter edendis, tamque Prōnūba, Lucīna, et Ilythya nominābātur. Ejus filia Hēbe, Juventūtis dea,

— What is the name Jupiter often used to signify in the poets ?  
— What similar use is made of the name Juno ? — Why is Jupiter called Diespiter ? — Feretrius ? — Stator ? — Xenius, or Hospitalis ? — Vejovis, and Vedius ?

In what double relation was Juno to Jupiter ? — Over what did she preside ? — What were the names given to her on this account ? — What is said of her daughter Hebe ? — Of Mars ? —

nectar Jōvi tandiū miscuit, dūm ejus locum Ganimēdes, à Jōve in āquilam mutāto raptus, occupāvit. Edīdit etiam Jūno Martem, belli armōrumque præsidentem, cūjus sōror Bellōna, sive Enyō: dēniquē Vulcānum, sed distortum et informem. Horruit partum degenērem Jūpiter, et calce in terras dejecit. Vulcānus, crūre inter cadendum fracto, claudus remansit. Jūpiter, ut infortūnium hoc solārētur, illum præfēcit fābricandis fulmīnibus. Officinæ Vulcāni, Lemnos, Lipāra, Ætna; adjutōres et administrī fuēre Cyclōpes, ita dicti, quōd ūnum in fronte mēdiā oculus habērent.

Cætērūm offensus Jūpiter et arrogantia Junōnis, et postrēmo partu, eam fastidire, atque alias amare cœpit. Imò Pallādem, à fecundo capite productam, bello pariter præesse, littērisque vōluit. Vulgō tāmen, cūm littērārum est præses, Minerva nuncupātur. Olea ipsi dicāta erat, pācis insigne; nam et pāce gaudent littēræ, et belli finis præmiumque pax esse debet. Ab Athēniensibus præcipuē culta fuit. Intērim Jūno maritum in pellicum amōres turpiter effusum observans, illi custōdem appōsuit centum oculis præditum, Argum nōmine. Molestum observatōrem Jūpiter, opērā Mercūrii, obtruncāvit; ejus oculos Jūno indidit pavōnis caudæ. Argum ipsum, ut alii vōlunt, in pavōnem mutāvit.

Junōnis famūla et nuntiā Iris fuit, quamvis opēram

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Of Bellona? — Of Vulcan? — How did Jupiter regard and treat Vulcan? — How did Jupiter compensate Vulcan for his lameness? — What is said of the Cyclops? — How was Pallas produced? — What double office had she? — As the goddess of letters, what is she generally called? — Why was the olive sacred to her? — By whom was she chiefly worshipped? — Give an account of Argus. — Of Iris. — Whence the name "Gradi-

aliquandò Jōvi, cæterisque Diis navāret. De Marto addo, illum Gradivum appellāri solitum, quandò sæviebat; *grādior* enim propriè de militibus in āciem procurentibus dīcitur: Quirīnum vērò, cūm tranquillus et mitis erat, sumpto nōmīne à Sabīno vocābūlo, *Cūris*, sou *Quīris*, quod *hastam* significat. Id nōmīnis Rōmūlo quōque, Martis filio, tribūtum est. Sālii, Martis sācerdōtes, urbem obibant saltando, et clýpeos sācros, quibus nomen ancīlia, circumfērendo.

CHAPTER FIFTH.

APOLLO.

JUPITER, sprētā Junōne, Latōnam adamāvit, ex eāque suscēpit Apollīnem et Diānam. Priusquā in lūcem edērentur, Jūno Terram obsēcrāvit, ut nullum Latōnæ, ūbi consistēre posset ac parēre, lōcum relinqūeret. Promisit Terra excludendam omnibus lōcis Latōnam, præterquā ab insulā Dēlo, quæ tunc fluitābat incerto mārī, ac fērè semper fluctibus erat obrūta. Sed Neptūnus, Latōnam miserātus, Dēlum stabīlem reddīdit, ac jussit emergēre. Hinc Apollo Dēlii cognōmen est nactus ab insulā natāli.

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vus," as applied to Mars? — Whence that of "Curis," or "Quiris"? — To whom else is this name applied?

What offspring did Jupiter beget by Latona? — How did Juno try to destroy the offspring of Latona? — How far did Terra grant Juno's request? — What was originally the condition of Delos? — How did Neptune change its condition, and why? — What name did Apollo obtain from his birthplace? —

✓ Ejus filius *Æsculāpius*, cūm artem medicam à patrē et *Chirōne* Centauro didicisset, tantūm in eā profecit, ut *Hippolytūm*, *Thēsei* filium, à monstribus marinis discerptum, ad vitam revocāret. Quo facto *Jūpiter* auctoritatem suam lædi rātus, *Æsculāpiūm* fulmīne percussit. *Apollo* vicissim *Cylopēs*, fulminis fabricatōres, quōniam sævire in *Jōvem* ipsum non potērat, interēmit. Exarsit iracundiā grāvi *Jūpiter*, et *Apollīnem* cœlo pulsum, divinitate per aliquot annos spoliāvit.

Redactus in ordinem *Apollo*, multis incommōdis afflātus est; ac, ne periret famē, opēram suam locāvit *Admēto*, *Thessaliæ* rēgi, cūjus grēges pascendos accēpit. Hinc Deus pastōrum habitus fuit, eique immolābātur lūpus, ovium pestis. Armenta sic pascentem aliquandō vidit *Mercurius*, eique vaccam dōlo subripuit; mox ipsam ejusdem humēris furtim pharētram dētraxit. *Daphne* in laurum ab eo mutāta fuit. *Hyacinthus*, quem disco imprūdens colludentem interēmērat, in flōrem cognōmīnem mutātus est.

At *Hyacinthi* parentes *Apollīnem*, ut pœnas ab eo expetērent, insecūti, fugēre coēgērunt in *Troādem*, ubi incidit in *Neptūnum*, cœlo pariter exsulantem, irāto *Jōve*, in quem cum *Diis* aliquot conjurāvērat. Ambo ad *Lāo-*

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Who was Apollo's son? — What is said of the proficiency of *Æsculapius* in medicine? — What effect had this wonderful cure upon Jupiter? — How did Apollo avenge himself upon Jupiter for the death of *Æsculapius*? — How then did Jupiter retaliate? — In this degraded condition, what was Apollo obliged to do in order to keep himself from starving? — What tricks did Mercury play upon him while leading a shepherd-life? — What is said of *Daphne*? — Of *Hyacinthus*? — What led Apollo to *Troas*? — How came Neptune also to be there? — What was the

medontem, qui Trōjam tunc ædificābat, confūgiunt, ac pacto prætio nāvant opēram construendis Trōjæ mœnibus. Cū promissam mercēdem negāret Lāomēdon, conspirarunt in perjūrum rēgem; ejusque civitatē Neptūnus immissis æquis evertit magnā ex parte; Apollo pestilentia rēgiōnem devastāvit.

Tot mālīs remedium quæsivit Lāomēdon; orāculo consulto, responsum est placandos Apollīnem ac Neptūnum, objectā monstribus marinis Trojānā quotannis virgīne. Sors Hesiōnem, rēgis ipsius filiam, nēci addixerat; Hercūles itā se liberatūrum illam spōndit, si Lāomēdon quosdam insignes equos sibi dāret. Promisit rex; at liberatā filiā, monstribus abactis et interfectis, Hercūlem indonātum irrisumque valēre jussit. Hercūles justo furōre percūsus, obsedit urbem, cēpit, ac rēgem interfecit.

Intēreā, mitigātus Jūpiter, cœlum Apollīni ac divinitatē reddidit. Apollo pristinum dēcus non mōdō recuperāvit, sed magnā etiā accessiōne cumulāvit. Nam in cœlo lūcis orbi dividendæ mūnus recēpit, quod antea gerēbat; etsi provinciam hanc aliquot poētæ tribuant ūni ē Titānibus, quem Titānem, et Hypērīōnem dixerunt. Hunc alii Sōlis ipsius pātre faciunt. Sōlem Ægyptii Hōrum appellābant; Persæ, Mithram.

In terris vērō edere cōpit orācula, præsertim Delphis, ubi sacerdos responsa dābat, insidens cortinæ, sive tripōdi, tecto pelle serpentis Pythōnis, olīm ab Apollīne interfecti.

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compact between these two divinities and Laomedon? — How did they punish Laomedon for not observing the compact? — How was Laomedon required by the oracle to appease them? — What took place between Hercules and Laomedon? — What befel Apollo after his restoration to heaven? — What celebrated oracle did he establish on the earth? — What other art did he



Prætereà invēnit artem canendi, et Marsyam satyrum, à quo fuërat provocatus, victum cantando, exuit pelle. Eandem canendi artem et poësim docuit Mûsas, Jõvis et Mnemosýnes filias. Nõvem recensentur, Calliõpe, Clio, Erato, Thàlia, Polyhymnia, Urània, Melpomène, Terpsichõre, Euterpe; Parnassum unà cum Apollinë incolēbant.

Inter Apollinis filios celebratur Phaëton, qui paternum currum, temerè expetitum, cum malè rēgeret, à Jõve percussus, et in Eridānum deturbatus est. Ejus sorores Heliades in populos mutatae. Inter Apollinis liberos nonnulli numerant Auroram. Hæc Tithonum, Laomedontis filium, habuit in matrimōnium eique immortalitatem à Jõve impetravit, nec tamen obtinere potuit, ne senesceret. Itaque senio fractus, in cicadā ut mutaretur, exoravit.

È Tithōno genuit Aurora Memnōnem, qui Priamo suppētiās, in Trojāno bello, tulit. Ab Achille interfectus, à māt্রে diuturnis lācrymis, quæ rōrem effecere, dēplorātas est, et ex ejus rōgo nātæ sunt æves dictæ Memnonides. Illi statuam Ægyptii posuerant, quæ, sōlis orientis primoribus radiis icta, sōnum canoræ vōci similem edere jactabatur.

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Invent? — To whom especially did he teach this art? — Give an account of the Nine Muses. — Of Phaeton. — Of the Heliades. — Of Aurora. — Of Tithonus. — Of Memnon. — Of the statue of Memnon.

## CHAPTER SIXTH.

## DIANA.

DIANA, söror Apollinīs, eädem in cœlo Lūna, in terris Diāna, in infēris Hecāte, dicēbātur. Hinc triformis Diva, triceps Hecāte, à poētis nuncupātur.

Venātiōni præsertim addicta, venatöribus præfuit. Eädem virginitatem perpētuo cōluit, et Actæōnem venatōrem, quod in eum, ūbi se cum nymphis lavābat, locum imprūdens vēnisset, mutāvit in cervum. Insigne templum hābuit Ephēsi, et inter septem orbis mirācula numerātum: āram quōque in Tauricā Chersonēso, ad Pontum Euxinum, in quā ipsi homīnes immolābantur, præsertim si qui naufrāgio ad istas ōras ejecti fuissent.

## CHAPTER SEVENTH.

## BACCHUS.

JUPITER è Semēle suscēpit Bacchum, quem narrant, cū ante tempus in lūcem exiisset, insertum fuisse Jōvis femōri, dōnec menses legitimi partūs implērentur. Ætāte provectior perāgrāvit orbem terrārum, deque Indiā tri-

What three names has Diana? — What is she hence called by the poets? — Over what pursuit did she preside? — What did she observe? — How did she punish Actæon, and why? — What is remarked of her worship at Ephesus? — Where else had she an altar? — What was offered upon it?

What is related of the birth of Bacchus? — Whither did he

umphaavit. Invēnisse vinum fertur; eique cāper immolābatur, quia vitium gemmas arrōdit. Primus etiam arātro bōves subjunxisse memōratur: quam ob causam ejus capiti affiguntur cornua, quæ pariter indicant rōbur et audāciam ebriōsis familiārem.

Sācra illi quōque hedēra, quia vini fūmos natīvo frigōre discutēre crēditur. Eā involūtum et pampīnis jacūlum gestābat, quem thyrsū vocābant. Eōdem instructæ fēminæ, sparsis cōmis ululantes, sācra Bacchi celēbrābant. Trietērica illis nōmen, quia tertio quōque anno recurrēbant; et Orgia, ob furōrem, quo istæ Bacchantes, pellibus tigridum et pantherarū indūtæ, nonnunquā armatæ facibus, per invios montes vagābantur, præsertim in Thrāciā.

Præter illius nōmīna, quæ expōsuimus in libro quarto Metamorphoseon, vocābatur etiam Dionysius, sive Dionysus, à Jōve, ipsius patre, et ab urbe Nysā, ubi regnāvit; vel à Nyseis nymphis, à quibus educātus est. Apud Latīnos vulgō Liber dicēbatur, quia ebrio libērius nīhil, nīhil ab omni cūrā solūtius: huic nōmīni respondet Græcum Lyæus. Hinc ejus festa vocābantur apud Græcos Dionysia; apud Latīnos vērō Liberālia, sive Bacchanālia.

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go, when more advanced in life? — Of what is he the inventor? — Why was the goat sacrificed to him? — What other agricultural invention is ascribed to him? — What is signified by the horns affixed to the head of Bacchus? — Why was the ivy sacred to him? — Give an account of the thyrsus. — How did women celebrate the festivals of Bacchus? — Why were these festivals called Trieterica? — Why Orgies? — Why was Bacchus called Dionysus, or Dionysius? — What was he called among the Latins, and why? — What names were given to his festivals? —

Peculiaria quædam celebrabantur in Atticæ pagis, Ascolia nuncupata, quæ vox utrem significat. Statuébant itaque in præto tres hircinos inflatos, et oleo inunctos. Saltabant per hos rustici unico tantum pede; nam alterum erectum, et in aëre libratum habebant. Qui cadebant (quod proprio vocabulo cernuare dictum est à Românis eadem subindè festa imitatis), risu agrestis coronæ, et cachinnis excipiebantur.

Sunt qui adumbratum in Baccho fuisse velint Nemrodum, qui Hebræâ voce Barchus, id est Chusi filius, appellatur. Sunt qui Moïsem in eo expressum pugnent, ac multa proferunt à poetis attributa Baccho, quæ planè in Moïsem quadrant. Plerique omnes Noëmum in eo depictum censent, satorem vitis ac vini, sive monstratorem, sive reparatorem. In eam sententiam explicant quæ poetæ de Baccho tradunt: nempe à Naiadibus, fontium nymphis præsidibus, educatum fuisse, ut vinum aquâ temperandum docerent.

Pingunt eundem puerili semper vultu, quia ebrii puerorum simillimi sunt: nudum, quia nullum ebrio arcânus est. Furiôsos comites illi addunt, tigres ejus currui subjungunt, quia vinum, excusso ratiônis imperio, intemperantes irâ et furôre incendit, ac belluis simillimos reddit.

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What were the Ascolia? — Whence the name? — What amusement took place at the Ascolia? — What scriptural person is supposed by some to have been shadowed forth in Bacchus? — What etymology of the word "Bacchus" is given in support of this view? — What do some others contend? — What is the opinion of most? — Why was Bacchus represented as having been educated by the Naiads? — Why with the face of a boy? — Why naked? — Why accompanied with tigers?

## CHAPTER EIGHTH.

## MERCURY.

MERCURIUS, Māiā genītus, Atlantis filiā, Jōvis et Deōrum interpres fuit ac nuntius. Itāque alas in capite et pedibus habēbat, quod expeditior esset ad mandata Supērūm perferenda: cadūceum vērō in mānu. Mercūrium narrant inōidisse aliquandō in duos angues inter se dimicantes, ūtrumque dirēmisce, interpōsitā virgā quam tenēbat mānu. Indē factum, ut virgam gemīno angue circumfūso insignem gestāret, cadūceusque pācis esset ac fœdēris symbōlum.

Quia Deōrum minister et nuntius erat Mercūrius, inditum illi quōque fuit Camilli nōmen, quo nōmīne puēros, ac sācrificiōrum præsertim administros, antiqui vocāre consuēverant. Mercūrii nōmen invēnit ex mereibus, et mercatūrā, cui præerat. Altērum Mercūrii mūnus erat, animas mortuōrum ad infēros deducēre, ex iisque, cūm res ferēbat, revocāre: tertium, fūres adjuvāre. Idem palæstræ et elōquentiæ laude florēbat; ac sæpē pingēbātur cum aureis catēnis ex ōre defluentibus, quibus audientes devinciēbat. Hinc Hermes āpud Græcos appellātus est.

Ejus stātuae āpud Romānos in triviis et compitis, ut

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Who was the mother of Mercury? — What was his office? — Why had he wings on his head and his feet? — What did he carry in his hand? — Why was the “caduceus” represented with a double serpent wound around it? — Why was the name “Camillus” given to him? — “Mercury”? — What was another office of Mercury? — What third office had he? — How was his skill in oratory often represented? — What name was given to him on this account? — Where were his statues placed among the

iter ostendērent, locābantur, ērantque mānibus captæ ac pēdibus, et *Hermæ* vocābantur. Iidem Romāni solēbant Mercūrii ac Minervæ stātūas jungēre, et eidem quāsi trunco impōnēre; *Hermathēnas* vocitābant: item Cupīdinis ac Mercūrii, et *Hermēvōtes* dicēbantur.

CHAPTER NINTH.

VENUS.

VENERIS māter Diōne fuit: filius, Cupīdo: item Priāpus, hortōrum, et Hymēnæus, nuptiārū præsēs; denique Æneas; filiæ vērò, Charītes sive Grātiae tres: Aglaia, Thālia et Euphrosyne. Colēbātur præsertim Amathunte, Cythēris, Pāphi. Astarte, Sidoniōrum dea, non ālia fuisse quā Vēnus, ab eruditīs crēditur. Additur aliquandò Venēri cōmes Pitho, sive Suāda, eloquentiæ dea. Currum Venēris trahēbant columbæ, cygni, aut passēres. Magistra impudicitiae ferēbātur, ut ne pudēret misēros mortāles se in cœno libidinum volūtāre, qui Deos ad hęc flāgitia dūces hortātōresque sibi fēcissent.

Romans, and what were they called?—Whose statue was joined with his on the same trunk?—What was this joint image called?—When his image was joined to that of Cupid, what was it called?.

Who was the mother of Venus?—What three sons had she?—What daughters?—Where was she chiefly worshipped?—What Sidonian goddess is supposed to be the same as Venus?—What companion is sometimes added to her?—How is her chariot drawn?

## CHAPTER TENTH.

## NEPTUNE.

NEPTUNUS, Jōvis frāter, māris impērium sortitus est. Illi pro sceptro, tridens; pro curru, ingens concha; pro equis, hippocampi, sive equi marini, bipēdes tantum, postrēmā corpōris parte in piscium caudam desinente: pro satellitibus, Tritōnes erant. Uxor ejus, Amphitrite; filia, Harpȳæ.

Oceānus, Neptūni filius, pāter flūviōrum, Tēthyn uxorem duxit, ex quā Nēreum, et Doridem suscepit. E Nēreo et Doride prognātæ sunt nymphæ, quarum aliæ vocabantur Nēreides, quæ mări; Nāiādes, quæ fontibus et flūviis; Nāpæ, Dryādes et Hamadryādes, quæ silvis prātisque præerant. Inter Nēreides insignis fuit Thētis, Pēlei conjux.

Oceāni pariter filius erat Prōteus, Neptūni pastor, qui phōcas ejus rēgēbat, & Latīnis dictus Vertumnus, quia in omnes formas sēse vertēbat. Inter māris nūmīna censēbantur etiam Glaucus, Ino, ejusque filius Melicerta. Glaucus quo pacto deus evāsērit, explicat Ovidius. Ino conjux erat Athamantis, Thebārum rēgis. Hunc irāta

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What relation was Neptune to Jupiter? — Over what had he empire? — What had he for a sceptre? — For chariot? — For horses? — For attendants? — Who was his wife? — His daughters? — What is said of Oceanus, the son of Neptune? — Give the origin of the Nymphs. — What were the names and offices of the several kinds of nymphs? — Which one of the Nereids was particularly distinguished? — What other son had Oceanus? — What was the office of Proteus? — Why was he called Vertumnus? — Who else were reckoned among the sea-deities? —

Jūno ēgit in fūrias, quibus ille agitātus necem uxōri machinātus est. Furentem Ino fūgiens, in mǎre se dejecit, cum filio Melicertā. Utrumquē miserātus Neptūnus, Deos mǎris esse jussit, et Inōnem Leucōtheam, Melicertam vērō Palæmōnem dixit.

Nec prætereundus inter Deos mǎris Æolus est, ventōrum arbīter. Ejus rēgia et ventōrum carcer, prōpē Siciliam, in Æoliis insulis collocātur. In angusto frēto, quod Siciliam ab Italiā sēparat, monstra duo marina pōnuntur à poētis, Scylla nempe et Charybdis. In eōdem frēto Sicūlo degēbant Sirēnes quæ suavitāte cantūs pellectos vectōres in brēvia syrtesque perdūcēbant.

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## CHAPTER ELEVENTH.

### PLUTO.

PLUTONIS cōjux Proserpīna, Cerēris filia, quam rapēre cōactus est, quia Deārum nullam quæ tam deformis regni domīno vellet nūbēre, invēniēbat. Inferōrum flūvii, Achēron, Cocytus, Phlegēthon, Styxque pālus. Custos inferōrum, Cerbērus, cānis triceps; portītor Chāron, sēnex inexorābilis; carnīfices, Fūriæ tres: Alecto, Megæra, Tisiphōne, flagellis et faciibus armātæ.

Plutōnis administræ, Parcæ tres: Clōtho, Lachēsis,

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Give the story of Ino.—What is said of Æolus? — Of Scylla and Charybdis? — Of the Sirens?

Who was the wife of Pluto? — Why was he obliged to obtain a wife by force? — What were the rivers in the infernal regions? — What is said of Cerberus? — Of Charon? — Of the



Atrōpos. Illæ fatālem tenēbant cōlum, mōdō nīgrā involūtā lānā, mōdō albā, ex eāque filum dūcēbant, quo reciso, p̄reundum erat. Mortuōrum animæ, op̄erā Charontis transvectæ, dedūcēbantur à Mercūrio ad jūdices Æācum, Minōem et Rhadamanthum: qui, expensā singulōrum vitā, prōbos mittēbant in El̄ysium, scelerātos in Tartārum dētrudēbant. Eōrum p̄enas et insignium facinorosōrum nōmina describit Ovidius in libro quarto *Métamorphoseon*.

Porro animæ in El̄ysios campos missæ, post certum annōrum num̄erum, ex iis edūcēbantur, et in ālia mīgrābant corpōra, nōvam ut vitā instituērent. Sed antēquā felicihus exirent campis, hauriēbant āquas flūvii Lēthes, quārum ea vis erat, ut rērum omnium præteritārum obliuionem afferrent. Mortui, quōrum insepulta jacērent cadāvēra, centum annos in ripā St̄ygis errābant, quibus exactis, à Charonte transmittēbantur.

Plutōnis nōmīna tria præ cæt̄eris erant illustria: *Orcus* dicēbātur, à Græcā voce quæ significat jusjurandum; *Urgus*, vel *Urāgus*, quodd omnes urgēret in interitum; *Fēbruus*, ab antiquo verbo *fēbruo*, quod significat purgo, lustrō; quia in funēbribus cæremōniis multæ lustratiōnes et purgatiōnes adhibēbantur. Præcipua quædam sâcra Plutōni fiēbant, dicta ob eādem causam *Fēbrua*,

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*Furies?* — *Of the Fates?* — *What became of the souls of the dead?* — *What were the names of the infernal judges?* — *What did they do?* — *What became of the souls that were admitted to the Elysian fields?* — *When the souls returned from Elysium to life, of what river did they first drink?* — *What was the effect of its waters?* — *What befel the dead whose bodies were unburied?* — *Why was Pluto called Orcus?* — *Why Urgus, or Uragus?* — *Why Februus?* — *What month takes its name from*

undè etiam fluxit nomen Februarii mensis, quo hæc sacrificia peragēbantur.

Plutōnis vocābūlum à Græcā vōce divitias significante ducitur, quia aurum et alia metalla in imam tellurem naturæ prōvida benignitas, ut latērent, retrūsit, ipsisque admōvit infēris, ac Plutōnis arbitrio subjēcit, ut fingēbant poētæ: qui tamen peculiārem deum, Plutōnis administrum, divitiis præfēcērunt, Plūtum nōmine; claudum faciunt, quia tardè comparantur opes; cæcum, quia sæpè immeritis contingunt

## CHAPTER TWELFTH.

### PAN, FAUNUS, SATYRS, ETC.

Ut cœli et inferōrum, sic terræ prōpria quædam erant nūmina. Principem inter agrestes deos locum obtinēbant Pan et Pales.

Pan, Mercūrii filius, cāpri cāput ac pēdes, necnon barbam et cornua, gerēbat. Illum comitābantur Satyri, non dissimiles; itemque Silvānus, silvārum præses. In Arcadiā præcipuè colēbātur Pan; ejus in honōrem

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this? — From what is the name Pluto derived? — Where has Nature for the most part placed the precious metals? — Under whose control? — What special deity, or servant of Pluto, has charge of them? — Why is Plutus represented lame? — Why blind?

What two deities held the chief place among the rustic gods? — What account is given of Pan? — Who accompanied him? — Where was he chiefly worshipped? — What festival was cele-

Romāni mense Fēbruāriō celēbrābant Lupercālīa, quibus in festis Luperci, Pānos sacerdōtes, nūdi per urbem discurrebant.

Pan, ut ipsa vox Græca innuit, symbolum erat Universi orbis, in quo homines belluis mixti sunt: itaque supernè hominis, infernè pecūdis spēcīem gerēbat. Fistulam gestābat, ad significandum partium mundi, junctarum inter sēsē ordine pulcherrimo, concentum. Narrat Pausānias, cū Galli, Brenno dūce, Græciam percursantes, templum Delphicum pararent spoliare, injectum illis à Pāne improvisum terrōrem, quo perculsi omnes fugam arripuerint: indè nātum, ut terror sinè causā susceptus Pānicus appellētur.

Pāles invocābātur à pastōribus; eādem ac Cybēle esse putābātur. Ejus festa Palilia celēbrābantur Aprili exēuntē. Faunus quōque Pici, Latinōrum rēgis, filius, in āgrestium deōrum numērum veniēbat, quia multa docuerat homines, ad āgricultūræ ūsum spectantia. Pomōna fructuum; Flōra, seu Chlōris, flōrum gerēbat curam. Lūdi ejus in honōrem celēbrāti vocābantur Florālīa, et tūbā indicēbantur. Prætēreā suum singulis fontibus, flūviis, domibus, hominibus, deum assignābant.

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brated in his honour at Rome? — Why were his priests called Luperci? — How did they act during the Lupercalia? — What is the meaning of the word Pan? — Of what was he the symbol? — How is this represented in his appearance? — What was signified by the reed-pipe (fistula) which he carried? — What anecdote of Pan is told by Pausanias? — What word has sprung from this incident? — What is said of Pales? — When were her festivals celebrated? — Who was Faunus? — Why was he numbered among the rustic gods? — Of what had Pomona the

Domestici Dii Lăres, sive Penătes, appellăbantur. Lăres vicōrum  tiam, itin rumque pr sides  rant: it que in vicis et-comp tis col bantur, et l dis in  orum hon rem cel br tis, Compital tis nomen  rat. Tunc hom num effigies,   l n , tanquam vict m e piacul res, suspend bantur in comp tis, rog banturque Lăres, ut in h c simul cra iram  t p nas effund rent, si quas ipsimet hom nes comm ruissent. C m bullas pu ri depon bant, eas Laribus cons cr bant. C nes illis  rant dic ti, animal domesticum et fid le; ipsique canin  pelle vesti bantur. L cus Laribus d mi s cer voc b tur *Lar rium*. Iidem Pr stites nomin bantur, qu si qui multa familiis comm da pr st rent.

Pr prium c jusque hom nis n men, *G nium* voc bant; eumque simul cum  noqu que nasci et m ri arbit r bantur. D plicem st tu bant G nium: alt rum candidum et felicem, alt rum n grum et sinistrum: qui si albo esset fortior, omn bus infort niis mis rum hom nem m le mulc bat. Femin rum g nios appell bant *Jun nes*. Serpens G nio dic tus  rat.

R rum hum narum vel ti cl vum moder b tur Fort na, Dea c ca, r t e insidens vol bili, et in sol  incon-

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care?—Flora?—What were the household gods called?—What other office had they?—What peculiar custom was observed in the festival of the Compitalia?—What was its object?—What ornament did Roman boys consecrate to the Lares?—What domestic animal was consecrated to them?—What was the Lararium?—Why were the Lares called Pr stites?—What was the special divinity assigned to each individual called?—What was supposed in regard to this “Genius”?—What is said of a “double” genius?—What were the genii of women called?—What is said of Fortune?—What is the office

stantiâ constans. Huic maxime supplicabant, eique varia diversis nominibus templa posita repèriuntur. Si quis fortunâ secundâ et favente abuteretur, hunc plectebat Nemesis, et indignos ingratosque ulciscébatur. Inditum id illi nomen à voce Græcâ quæ significat *distribuere*, quia poenas et præmia unicuique veluti dividebat. Dicta quoque legitur Adrastæa, vel ab Adrasto, rege Argivorum, qui primus aram illi condidit, vel quod nemo illam posset effugere, ut vox Græca sonat. Rhamnunte, qui pagus Atticæ fuit, præcipue colébatur. Hinc Rhamnusia vocatur à poetis. Alatam exhibebant, ad significandam celeritatem poenarum quæ impios non tardo pede consequuntur; insidentem rotæ, ut indicarent eam vicissitudinem quâ delictis poenæ respondent, iisque succedunt.

In Deorum etiam numerum referébantur Nox et Somnus, sive Morpheus. Ex utroque genitus Mõmus ludo jocisque præsidebat. Posita quoque templa visébantur variis scelèrum monstris et morbis, ut Invidiæ, Fraudis, Calumniæ, Discordiæ, Furori, Febri, Pavori, Paupertati, Necessitati, Tempestati. Illud paulò rectius, quod eisdem honores tribuèrent virtutibus, Fidei scilicet, Justitiæ sive Astrææ, Pietati, Pudicitiae, Concordiæ, Veritati, Salutis, Libertati, Paci; demum Silentio, cuius præses apud Ægyptios erat Harpocrætes, apud Græcos, Sigalion: uterque pingebatur cum digito indice labris admoto,

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of Nemesis? — What is the origin and meaning of the word "Nemesis"? — Why is she also called Adrastæa? — Where was she chiefly worshipped? — Why is she represented as winged? — Why sitting on a wheel? — From whom was Momus sprung? — What was his office? — What are some of the evils in honour of which temples were founded? — To what virtues were the same honours bestowed? — What were some of the names of the god

quāsi silentium indicens. Harpōcrāti sācra erat arbor persēa, quōd ejus fōlia, linguæ, fructus autem cordis spēciem præ se fērant. Ab iisdem Ægyptiis Angerōnia, silentii dea præses habebātur; ejusque simulācrum ōre obligāto et obsignāto prostābat.

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Silence?—How was he painted?—Why was the peach-tree sacred to him?

## PART SECOND.

## OF THE DEMI-GODS AND HEROES.

## CHAPTER THIRTEENTH.

## THE ORIGIN OF IDOLATRY.

CUM primum homines, abrepti cupiditatum aestu, in graviora flagitia prolapsi sunt, tunc originis suae et conditionis obliti nova sibi numina fabricarunt. Ac primo quidem Solem et Lunam adoravere, quia nihil formosius objiciebatur sensibus, quorum iudicio fere omnia metuebantur; deinde hominibus ipsis cultum uni Deo debitum adhibuerunt.

Id primus omnium tentasse Ninus fertur, circa mundi annum millesimum nongentesimum quadragessimum quintum; qui, collocata publice patris sui Beli statuâ, jussit ad eam preces et vota concipi. Exemplum secutae gentes vicinae, divinos honores suis principibus, aut heroibus de genere humano bene meritis, deererunt. Sic inter

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When did men first form to themselves new and false deities? — Why were they led to worship the sun and moon? — Who first attempted to introduce the worship of mortals? — About what year of the world did Ninus live? — Whose image did he set up and order to be worshipped? — What did the neighbour-

Supēros relāti Saturnus, Jūpiter, Neptūnus, Hercūles, aliique, et pro nūmīnibus deīndē habīti sūnt, commūni gentium omnium suffrāgio, et prācipuē Græcōrum, qui cætēris eruditōne ac sapientiā prāstāre credēbantur.

Ordinem nihilominūs aliquem stātuebant inter Deos. Quosdam enim censēbant omni exceptiōne majōres, ut Jōvem, Junōnem, Neptūnum, etc.; quosdam minōres, ut Pāna, Faunos, Satyros, Nymphas, etc. Nonnullos dimīdiātos quāsi Deos, sive semīdeos, appellābant; quī māternū duntaxat, paternūve gēnus ab aliquo Deo dūcērent, ut Æsculāpiū, Pollūcem, et alios similes. Dēniquē herōibus ob res prāclārē gestas, et magna quādam in mortāles collāta benefīcia, cōelum ac divinitātem indulsērunt. De duōbus primis Deōrum gēnērībus dictum est parte primā; nunc de Semīdeis et Herōibus dissērendum.

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## CHAPTER FOURTEENTH.

### PERSEUS.

ACRISIUS, Argivōrum rex, cūm orācūlo didīcisset futūrum ut perīret à puēro quē Dānaē filia sua parēret, hanc aērē turri inclūsit, appōsītis custōdībūs, ne quis

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ing nations do? — What individuals are named as having been thus counted as gods, by the common consent of all nations? — What twofold division of the gods is mentioned? — Who were counted as demi-gods? — Who as heroes?

What did Acrisius learn from an oracle? — How did he



ad illam vir aspirāret. Eō tāmen penetrāvit Juppiter in imbrem aureum mutātus, hoc est, auro corruptis puellæ custodiibus. Genitum sic furto Perseum, Acrisius in arcem abdidit, et in mēdios fluctus projēcit; sed à piscatoribus servātus est; et cūm ætāte processisset, ac ludicro interesset certāmini, patrē imprūdēns interfecit. Res ejus præclārē gestas describit Ovidius in libro quarto, et initio quinti libri Metamorphoseon.

Pēgāsus, de quo meminit idem Ovidius, ēgrēgiam Perseo primū navāvit opēram, deindē Bellerophonti, Glauci rēgis Corinthiōrum filio. Ille, cūm Proetum, Argivōrum rēgem, invīsēret, ejusque uxōri Sthenōbeæ assentiri nollet, ab eā fuit accusātus apud Proetum, qui, ne dātam hospiti dextram fidemque violāret, mīsit ipsum cum littēris quāsi commendātitiis, (quārum similes, *Bellerophontis Epistolæ* postea sunt appellatæ) ad Iobātem rēgem Lȳciæ, socerum suum.

Rogābātūr istis littēris Iobātes ut Bellerophontem insidiis et astu perdēret. Stātim vāriis periculis fuit objectus ab Iobāte, ut perīret, præsertim Chimæræ horribili monstro in Lȳciā, quod Pēgāsi tāmen opē dōmuit.

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attempt to evade this result? — How did Jupiter gain admittance to Danae? — Who was born of Danae by Jupiter? — What did Acrisius do to Perseus? — What was the issue? — What author has described the affair? — What was the Pegasus? — What two heroes did he befriend? — What happened to Bellerophon on his visit to Proetus, king of the Argives? — How did Proetus attempt to cause the death of his guest Bellerophon, and yet not violate the laws of hospitality? — What name is hence given to all letters, the object of which is to injure the bearer? — How did Iobates attempt to carry out the designs of Proetus against Bellerophon? — By what means did Bellerophon

Sed dùm æqui alāti tergo insidens evolāre in cœlum conātur, à Jōve dejectus et oculis orbātus est. Commōdius actum fuit cum Perseo et ipso Pēgāso, nam ambo in sidēra sunt relāti. Sthenōbea sibi nēcem conscēvit.

CHAPTER FIFTEENTH.

HERCULES.

HERŌUM, quos vetustas celebrāvit, clarissīmus exstīit Hercūles, Alcēmēnā genītus, conjūge Amphitryōnis, Thebāni principis, et Jōve. Regnābat per idem tempus Mycēnis, in Græciā, Sthenēlus, et regnum Hercūli fāst destinābant. Sensit Jūno, effēcitque ut Eurystheus, Sthenēli filius, prīor nascērētur quān Hercūles, quū anteā impētrāsset à Jōve, ut qui ambōrum prior fōret in lūcem ēdītus, altēri imperitāret. Impērium inclementer in Hercūlem Eurystheus postea exercuit.

Longum tāmen Junōni visum est, dū ūterque adolescēret; Hercūlem igitur in cūnis perdere tentāvit, immissis anguībus gemīnis, quos infans, jam doctus vīncere, qui vīvere vix cōpērat, tenellis mānibus elisit. Pallādis

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overcome the Chimæra? — What ambitious attempt did Bellesophon afterwards make? — With what result? — What better fate awaited Perseus and the Pegasus?

Who was the most illustrious of the ancient heroes? — What was the parentage of Hercules? — Who was reigning at Mycenæ at the time of the birth of Hercules? — What did the Fates destine to Hercules? — How did Juno try to prevent him from coming to the throne? — What attempt did Juno make upon

tāmen ōpe, Jūno Hercūli conciliāta paulisper est; dūm-  
que puēri lābris ūbēra admovet, dēcidit alīqua particūla  
candidi līquōris, et in eam cœli partem defluxit, quæ *Via*  
*Lactea* postmōdū est appellāta.

Hæc Junōnis benevolentia minīmè fuit diuturna. Eu-  
rystheum Mycenārum sōlio potitum impūlit ut Hercūlem  
vāriis objicēret labōribus, quībus dēniquè oppressus per-  
iret. Duodēcim vulgò numērantur Herculis labores.

1. Primò jussus est leōnem Nēmææ silvæ, à quo tōti  
rēgiōni pernīcies creābātur, interficēre. Adortus fēram  
Hercūles in antrum compūlit, undè nullum patēbat  
effūgium, faucibusque constrictis interēmit. Ejus pel-  
lem deinceps, primæ scilicet victōriæ monūmentum,  
semper gessit.
2. Erat hydra leōne isto tētrior, serpens immānis, in  
Lernā palūde, prōpè Argos: cui septem capīta sic ūni  
collo inserēbantur, ut, cū ūnum excindērētur, ālia  
multa repullulārent; omnia sīmūl eōdem ictu Hercūles  
abscidit, aut igne, ut ālii trādunt, exussit.
3. Dirus āper in Erymantho monte vastitātem āgris  
afferēbat; vīvum cēpit, Eurystheoque obtūlit.
4. Nēque nihil nocēbat in Mænālo monte cerva, æreis  
pēdibus aureisque cornibus prædīta; hanc tōto anno  
insecūtus, dēniquè assecūtus est, jacūlisque confixit.
5. Damni plūs afferēbant volūces quædam in lācu Stym-  
phālo, inusitātæ magnitudīnis et rōbōris, itā ut præ-

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Hercules, during his infancy? — Who brought about a tempo-  
rary reconciliation? — What was the origin of the Milky Way?  
— What did Juno afterwards induce Eurystheus to do? — How  
many labours were imposed upon Hercules? — What was his  
first labour? — What was the second labour? — The third? —  
The fourth? — The fifth? — The sixth and seventh? — The

- tereuntes unguibus laniarent; iis fugatis magnam est adeptus gloriā.
6. et 7. Majorem debellatis Amazonibus, ad fluvium Thermōdontem, et tyrannis duobus, Diomēde ac Busīride interfectis, quorum hic in Egypto perēgrinos atque hospites immolabat Jōvi; ille in Thrāciā eosdem ferocibus equis conculcandos ac devorandos præbēbat.
  8. Illis par immanitate ferēbatur Gēryon, Hispaniæ rex, tricorpor, quem simili affecit poenā.
  9. Magnam quōque industriæ laudem tulit, in repurgando Augiæ, regis Elidis, stabulo, in quo collectæ multis ab annis sordes, aërem pestilenti odore inficiēbant.
  10. et 11. Pārem adhibuit solertiam, tūm in domando tauro ferocissimo, quem irātus Neptūnus in Græciæ clādem creāverat; tūm in auferendis aureis Hesperidum pōmis, et sōpiendo pervigili dracōne, illōrum custōde. Hoc in labōre adjutōrem Atlantem hābuit, qui dūm pōma colligēbat Hercūles, cœlum humeris tulit.
  12. Sed maximum omnium periculōrum ādiit, in edūcendo ab infēris Cerbēro, cum quo Thēseum amicum suum, ibi vinctum, pariter eduxit.

His labōribus feliciter perfunctus, orbem terrarum, ad levandos mortāles vāriis calamitatibus conflictātos, prægrāvit. Itāliam Cæco, Vulcāni filio, lātrōne insigni, liberāvit. Promētheum, in Caucāso religātum, vinculis exēmit. Antæum, Terræ filium, singulāri certāmine profligāvit. Lȳcum, qui, Thēbis captis, Creontem eārum

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eighth? — The ninth? — The tenth and eleventh? — The twelfth? — What did Hercules do after finishing his twelve labours? — What was his adventure with Cacus? — With Prometheus? — With Antæus? — With Lycus? — What great geo-

rēgem, socērum Hercūlis, tunc ad infēros prōfecti, interfēcērat, meritā morte mulctāvit.] Oceānum in mēdias terras induxit, aperto frēto Gaditāno, duōbusque montibus, Calpe et Abŷlā diductis, quibus, tanquā columnis triumphālibus, elōgium illud inscripsit: *Non plūs ultrā.*]

[Hercūlis glōriam inīquissimē fērens Jūno, tam dīro furōre illum concussit, ut Megāram uxōrem libērosque occidērīt. Nec sibi violentas ipse non attūlisset mānus, postquā se ab illo furōre collēgit, nisi eum amīci attinuisent. Victōrem tot monstrōrum Amor imbellis vicit, ac servīre turpīter Omphālæ, Lydōrum reginæ, cōēgit, clāvamque cōlo, leōnis exuvias mūliēbri cultu mutāre.]

Pro Dejanīrā quōque pugnāvit contrā Achēlōum, Thētydis filium. Eo superāto, cū puellam, pugnæ prēmium, dōmum dācēret, Centaurum Nessum, Dejanīram abducēre tentantem, sagittis interēmit.] Nessus mōriens, et ultionem spīrans, vestem suo cruōre, quod præsētissimum ērat venēnum, tinctam Dejanīræ dēdit, affirmans, si eam Hercūles induēret, futūrum ut nunquā āliam amāret.] Dejanīra vestem sacrificanti in Oētā monte Hercūli misit. Vix induērat, cū intestino correptus igne, in pyram se conjēcit, eāque conflāgrāvit.] Antē tāmen sagittas suas, hŷdræ Lerneæ sanguīne imbūtas, sine quibus Trōjam cāpi non posse in fātis ērat, donāvit Philoctētæ, Pæantis filio. Philoctētes illas Trōjam attūlit, ab Ulysse perductus.

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graphical change did he produce? — What cruel vengeance did Juno wreak on Hercules? — What humiliation did Hercules suffer at the hands of Amor? — What was his adventure for Dejanira? — How did Nessus, the dying Centaur, avenge himself on Hercules? — To whom did Hercules give his arrows before dying? — What is the fable in regard to these arrows? —

Censent eruditi tot res præclārè gestas nequāquam esse ūnius Hercūlis, sed multōrum, qui eōdem nōmine, non eōdem lōco ac tempōre, vixerint; ac duos præsertim stātuant, altērum Lybicum, cui adscribunt pugnam cum Antæo, cum Geryōne, cum dracōne Hespērio, diductam Africam ab Hispāniā, aperto frēto Gaditāno, et si qua sunt, alia gesta per Africam et Hispāniam; altērum Thebānum, cui reliqua facinōra tribuunt per Arcādiam, Peloponnēsum, et Phrygiā, sparsa. ]

## CHAPTER SIXTEENTH.

### THESEUS.

THESEUS, Ægēi, rēgis Athēniensium, filius, Hercūli propinquus tempōre et consanguinitātē fuit.

Ejus fortitūdo eluxit præsertim in domandis tyrannis, ac dynastis qui potentiam suam vexandis hominibus, et publicā infelicitātē mētiebantur. Tālis erat Scyron, qui prætereuntes in mārē præcipitābat: tālis Procrustes, qui hospites in suo ipsius lecto sternēbat, iisque pēdum partem quæ mōdum hujusce lecti excēderet, amputābat; aut actis in diversa ēquis misēros distrahēbat.

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What opinion exists among the learned in regard to the exploits of Hercules? — Which exploits are attributed to the Lybian Hercules? — Which to the Theban Hercules?

What was the parentage of Theseus? — In what was he especially distinguished? — What two cruel tyrants are named as having been subdued by Theseus? — What cruelty did Scyron perpetrate? — What cruelty did Procrustus perpetrate? — To

Istis aliisque id genus profligatis, ad monstra quodque debellanda cūras animumque vertit. Tria praeipue sustulit: taurum immānem, qui Marathōnium āgrum foedā pōpulatiōne deformābat; āprum Calydōnium, ab iratā Dianā immissum in Aetoliā; et Minotaurum, monstrum ex homīne tauroque conflātum, cui devorandos mittēre quotannis septem puēros sorte lectos cogēbantur Athēnienses: hāc eos poenā, victor Mīnos, rex Crētæ, cūjus filium Andrōgeum interfecerant, mulctāverat.

Incessit Thēseum cupido Minotauri occidendi; vēnit in Crētā, et, monstro perempto, Minois filiam Ariadnē, cūjus ope labyrinthi ambāges explicuerat, sēcum abstulit; eam tamen, immemor beneficii, dēseruit in insulā Naxo; destitutā Bacchus duxit. Nāvis quā vehebātur in Crētā Thēseus nigris instructa velis erat, mutandis in alba, si rem bēnē gessisset. Mutare non meminit, elātus lētitiā victoriæ. At Ægeus, nigris velis emīnus aspectis, pērisse filium rātus, in mārē se dedit praeipitem, et Ægēo mārī nōmen fēcit.

Pirithōis, Thessaliæ in eādē Græciā rex, accensus invidiā, ob res praeclārē à Thēseo gestas, ejus regiōnem infestis armis incursavit; ut ad singulārē certāmen illum elicēret. Nec recusavit Thēseus; sed ūbi primum est

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what did Theseus next turn his attention? — What three monsters were destroyed by him? — What is said in particular of the Minotaur? — Who had obliged the Athenians to make this yearly sacrifice to the Minotaur, and why? — What was the story of Ariadne? — What is said of the sails of the ship in which Theseus was borne on his expedition against the Minotaur? — What disaster followed his forgetfulness to change his sails? — How was Pirithous affected by the fame of the exploits of Theseus? — What did he do? — How was Pirithous affected

conspectus, Pirithoū oris dignitate, comitate indolis, ita devinxit sibi, ut amor invidiæ locum occupāverit, et animos atque arma æterno fœdere ambo junxerint.

Nec diū expectata fuit occasio amicitiae sancienda. Centauri cum vicinis Lapithis invitati ad nuptias Pirithoi et Hippodamiae, moverant rixam temulentī, et ingentem Lapitharum caedem ediderant. Erant Centauri equites adeo strenui, ut sedentes in equo, unum cum eo corpus conficere viderentur. Illorum proterviam ac libidinem Pirithois, Theseo adjuvante, ultus est, ut par erat. Ambo deinde, annis ante excidium Trojæ quatuor, et viginti, Helenam rapuerunt, quæ à Castore postea et Polluce fuit recuperata.

Idem ad rapiendam Proserpinam, regis Molossorum filiam, profecti sunt. Eam canis ferocissimus custodiebat, quem *Cerberum* vocabant; et ab eo laceratus est Pirithois. Theseus, à rege datus in custodiam, Herculis precibus concessus est. Inde nata de inferis fabula, quos Theseus, ut narrant poëtæ, adiit cum Pirithoo, ut Proserpinam abduceret. Pluto, re cognita, utrumque comprehendit, et vinculis oneravit; in iis hæsit Pirithois, sive, ut alii narrant, à Cerbero devoratus est. Theseum Hercules, cum adiret inferos, liberavit, et adiutorem eum habuit in

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when he saw Theseus face to face?—What feeling sprang up between the heroes?—What was the occasion of the quarrel between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ?—What was the character of the Centaurs?—What did Pirithous do?—What exploit did Pirithous and Theseus next do?—What is said of their attempt to carry off Proserpine?—What was the fate of Pirithous in this expedition?—Of Theseus?—What fable has grown out of this expedition?—In what war did Theseus



suscepto contrā Amazōnes bello, quārum reginam Hippolytē ipsi uxōrem dedit.

Ex eā Thēseus gēnuit Hippolytū; quem Phædra, Minōis filia, secundis nuptiis Thēseo juncta, cū aliter ipsum amaret ac par et honestum erat, accusavit, quasi patrī dēdēcus inferre vōluisset. Thēseus Hippolytū diris devōvit, ac Neptūnum filio ultōrem invocavit; à quo immissæ Phœcæ, Hippolytū in mārīs littōre spātiantem, currū excussērunt. Mortuū Æsculāpius revocāvit in vitam; Diāna transtulit in Italiā, et *Virbium* appellavit. Phædra, crimen confessa necem sibi attulit.

## CHAPTER SEVENTEENTH.

### CASTOR AND POLLUX.

CASTOR, Pollux, Helēna et Clytemnestra Lēdam habuere mātrem, uxōrem Tyndāri, Œbālīæ rēgis in Græciā; sed Pollux et Helēna Jōvem; Castor et Clytemnestra Tyndārūm patrē sortiti sunt.

Castor tāmen et Pollux vulgō *Tindaridæ* à poētis vocantur; et ambōrum celebrātur amicitia, quæ tanta

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afterwards assist Hercules? — Whom did Theseus marry? — What son had he by Hippolyte? — Of what was Hippolytus accused by Phædra, Theseus's second wife? — How did he avenge himself upon his son Hippolytus? — What became of Hippolytus afterwards? — What became of Phædra?

Explain the relationship of Castor, Pollux, Helen, and Clytemnestra. — Which two of them are commonly called the Tindaridæ? — What striking evidence is given of the friendship of

existit, ut Pollux, Jove scilicet natus immortalis, suam immortalitatem impertiri fratri suo non dubitaverit. Annuit Juppiter ut alternis diebus alter viveret, alter moreretur: imò Castorem adoptavit, in Pollucis gratiam, ita ut ambo appellarentur promiscuè *Dioscūri*, hoc est, *Jovis* filii, et inter sidēra collocarentur, ubi tertium in Zōdiāco locum obtinent, *Geminique* nuncupantur.

Honorem hunc tamen, nisi magnis in mortales promeritis, consecuti non sunt, ac potissimum, depellendis mări prædōnibus; quam ob causam vōta ipsis facere nautæ consueverant, et agnos immolare candidos, cum nigras oves Tempestatibus sacrificarent. A Romanis quōque impensius culti sunt, apud quos viri per ædem Pollucis jurabant vulgò; feminae, per ædem Castoris.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEENTH.

### JASON AND THE ARGONAUTS.

ATHAMAS, Thebārum rex, arietem aureo insignem vellere, donatum à Sup̄eris servabat dōmi, familiæ Palladium. Hunc Phryxus, Athamantis filius, novercam

Castor and Pollux? — What did Jupiter grant them? — What common name is given to them? — What is their position, and their name among the stars? — How did they obtain this so great honour? — What class of men is considered as especially indebted to Castor and Pollux? — What peculiarity is there about their worship at Rome?

Who first had the ram with the golden fleece, and how did he come by it? — What did Phryxus, son of Athamas, do with

Nephēlem fūgiens, asportāvit et ad Colchos delātum immolāvit Jōvi : aureum autem vellus dēdit Ætæ, regi Colchōrum ; à quo repōsitum in lūco Marti sacro fuit, addītis, custōdiæ causā, tauris ignem spirantibus, et per-vigili dracone.

Hunc thesaurum eripere Colchis dēcrēvit Jāson, filius Æsōnis, Thessaliæ regis, hortante patrūo Pēliā, qui, frātris sēnio confecti lōco, regnum administrans, dōnec ei rēgendo per ætātem Jāson par fōret, eum in istā expedi-tiōne peritūrum sperābat.

Jāson, vocātis in pericūli et glōriæ sōcietātem dūcibus Græciæ fortissimis, Hercūle, Thēseo, Castōre, Pollūce, Orpheo, Linceo, Tiphy, etc., nāvim Argo fābricāvit, trā-bibus ē Pēlio monte sumptis, sive, ut alii trādunt, ē Dodōnæā silvā, cūjus arbōres, vōce præditæ, edēbant orācūla. Tiphys clāvum rēgēbat ; Lynceus, oculis accu-tissimis vālen, brēvia et scopūlos detegēbat ; Orpheus navigātiōnis tædia levābat cantu ; cætēri herōes, qui vulgò dicuntur *Argonautæ*, rēmos agitābant.

Sōlus Hercūles cursum parūmper retardābat, tūm quia pondēre corpōris deprīmēbat nāvim, tūm quia ingentem

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the ram ? — What with the fleece ? — How did Æetes guard the golden fleece ? — Who conceived the idea of carrying it off ? — Who advised Jason to this undertaking ? — What was the motive of Pelias in giving this advice ? — What heroes did Jason associate with himself in his expedition for the golden fleece ? — What celebrated vessel did he build for the purpose ? — Whence did the timbers for this vessel come ? — What was there peculiar about these timbers ? — What are the heroes engaged in this expedition commonly called ? — What was the part of Tiphys during the voyage ? — Of Lynceus ? — Of Orpheus ? — How did Hercules delay the voyage ? — What did he do when he had

stomachum nulli sātis implebant cōibi; cūmque omnem, quæ condita in cādīs ferēbātur, æquam hausisset, misit Hylam, adolescentem sibi cārū, ad petendas è vicino fonte lymphas. Lapsus in fontem Hylas, sive à Nymphis, ut poētis placet, raptus (sunt illæ fontium Deæ) cūm non rediret, exscendit Herculēs, eum quæsitūrus, ac sōcio molesto vectōres liberāvit.

Nāvis hoc onēre levāta, pētras Cyāneās, quæ *Symplegades* vocantur, prætervecta, et Pontum Euxinum feliciter emensa, Colchidē attigit. Jāson aurēum vellus abstulit, adjuvante Mēdēā, quæ unā cum illo fūgiens in Thessāliam, ut pātrē *Ætā* persēquentē morārētur, Absyrtum frātrē interfecit; ejusque membra, quā pāter instābat, dissipāvit; quæ colligens *Ætā*, illi spātium fūgiendi dedit. Ut Mēdēā vēnit Jasōnis dōmum, *Æsōnē* ejus pātrē, annis et morbis grāvem, in pristinum rōbur ac juventūtem arte magicā restituit. At Pēliam deceptis ejus filiābus jugulāvit.

Jāson intēreā Corinthum prōfectus ad Creontē rēgem, ejus filiā *Creūsā* adamāvit. Mēdēā se sprētā fūrens, arcūlam gemmis incantātis plēnam *Creūsæ* misit, quæ, igne concepto, ipsam et Creontē absumpsērunt. Mēdēā post exprōbrātā Jasōni perfidiā, susceptos ex eo duos filios, in ipsius conspectu, mactāvit, alātisque vecta dracō-

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exhausted all the water in the ship? — What became of Hylas? — What success had the ship, after being relieved of the weight of Hercules? — By whose help did Jason carry off the golden fleece? — How did Medea, in going off with Jason, prevent her father from overtaking her? — What did Medea do when she had reached the house of Jason? — Of what infidelity was Jason afterwards guilty towards Medea? — How did Medea revenge herself upon Creusa? — What did she do to the two sons which she

nibus, Athēnas evāsit ad Ægeum rēgem; cui cū nup-  
 sisset, ac Mēdum filium gēnuisset, conāta est Thēseum,  
 Ægei filium, ē mēdio tollere, venēno dāto, sed, depre-  
 henso scelere, fugit in eam Asiæ partem, quæ ab ejus  
 filio *Media* est nomināta.

Argonautarum expeditionem chronologi assignant anno  
 post conditum Ilium sexagésimo quarto, ante ejus ruinam  
 septuagésimo nōno.

## CHAPTER NINETEENTH.

### CADMUS.

JUPITER in taurum conversus, Eurōpen, Agēnōris,  
 Phœnicum regis, filiam, abduxerat in Crētā. Agēnor  
 ejus investigandæ negotiū Cadmo filio dedit, eumque,  
 nisi repertā sorore, dōmum redire vētuit. Cadmus, perer-  
 rātis frustrā variis orbis terrarum partibus, oraculo Del-  
 phico jussus est in eo Græciæ loco consistere, ubi obvium  
 haberet bovem, ibique urbem condere. Rēgiōnem *Bœo-  
 tiam*; urbem, *Thebas* appellavit.

had borne to Jason? — Where did she go then? — What did  
 she do at Athens? — From whom is the country Media called?  
 — What date is assigned by chronologers to the Argonautic  
 expedition?

Who was Europa? — How did Jupiter carry her away? — To  
 whom did Agenor give the task of finding her? — On what con-  
 dition did Agenor send Cadmus away? — What did Cadmus  
 consult? — What direction did the oracle give him? — What  
 did he call the country where he stopped? — What the city? —

In eā plūres regnāvit annos, domesticis tāmen calamitatibus graviter conflictātus. Ex ējus quippè libēris, Semele, cū Jōvem, ex quo Bacchum edidit, vidēre fulminantem exoptāset, ambusta fulmine perīit. Ino furentem vīrum suum Athamantem fūgiens, in mēre se praeipitem dedit. Agave, Penthei māter, filium discerpsit. Cadmus ipse, Thēbis pulsus ab Amphīōne, concessit ad Illýrios cum conjūge, ūbi tædio-calamitatū affecti, Diis miserantibus, in serpentes ambo mutāti sunt.

Amphion Thebānæ civitatīs mūros condidit, convēnitibus ad sonitū lýtæ saxis, septemque in eā portas apēruit. Hanc Alexander delēvit, Pindāri tāmen familiæ ac domicílio parcitum ūni vōluit. Alia fuit urbs ejusdem nōminis in Ægypto, centum portas pātens, à quā rēgio vicīna cognōmen *Thēbaidis* hābuit; alia in Ciliciā, Andromāches pātria, quam Græci, Trojānum ad bellum prōficiscentes, vastāvērunt.

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What happened to his daughter Semele? — What happened to his daughter Ino? — What crime did his daughter Agave commit? — What finally befel Cadmus himself? — Who built the walls of Thebes? — What was there peculiar in the transaction? — By whom was Thebes destroyed? — What author was spared in the general massacre? — What other city was there by the name of Thebes? — How many gates had the Egyptian Thebes? — What third city Thebes is mentioned?

## CHAPTER TWENTIETH.

## ŒDIPUS.

LAIUS, Thebārum rex, cū audīvisset se peritūrum à filio, Jocastæ uxōri præcēpit, ut nātum infantem jugulāret. Aversāta facinus māter, occidendū puērum trādidit militi. Miles, puerūlī lācrīmis et liberālī formā mōtus, eum ex arbōre suspendit pēdibus, quos fūne, seu vimīne in calces indīto, trajecērat. Suspensum eum vidit magister armentōrum Polybii, Corinthiōrum rēgis, et reginæ, libēris carenti, obtūlit; quæ puērum aluit pro suo, Œdīpumque dixit à pēdum tumōre, quos inflātos et tumentes retinēbat.

Ætāte provectus, compērit nequāquā Polybii se esse filium; orācūlum consūluit, ab eoquē didicit futūrum ut pātrē in Phōcide reperiret. Illūc prōfectus, Lāiūm, in seditiōne pōpulārī sedandā laborantē, imprūdēns perēmit, ac Thēbas rēdiit. Erat non prōcul ab urbe Sphinx, monstrum ingēniōsum, virgīneo capite, corpōre canīno, alīs et caudā dracōnis, pēdibus leōnis et unguibus, insigne. Prætēreuntibus ænigma propōnēbat, eosque, nisi obiectum nōdum solvērent, devorābat. Hīnc rēgiōnis vastitas, et urbis solitudo, ad quam nēmo potērat aspirāre.

Creon, Jocastæ frāter, qui, Lāio mortuo, regnum The-

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What is related of the birth and exposure of Œdipus? — By whom was he rescued? — What then became of him? — When he had grown up, what discovery did he make? — What direction did the oracle give him? — What happened to him in Phocis? — How is the Sphinx described? — How did the Sphinx treat travellers? — How did this affect the city and surrounding region? — Who occupied the throne of Thebes after the death

bānum occupāvērat, prēcōnis vōce per universam Græciam edixit fore ut regnum et Jocastam, Lāii uxōrem, illi trādēret, quicumque propōsitum ænigma posset explicāre. *Quodnam animal est, inquiēbat Sphinx, mādē quādrūpes, sub merīdiem bīpes, et vespere trīpes?* Œdīpus, tanto præmio invitātus, respondit animal istud homīnem ipsum esse, qui pēdibus mānibusque reptat ab infantiā; binis pēdibus nītitur vir; sēnex bacūlo, quāsi tertio pēde, fulcitur. Hoc responso victa Sphinx, præcipitem se in mārē projecit, et Jocastam, ac regnum mētū liberātum Œdīpo reliquit.

Ex eā Eteōcleū et Polynīcem, itēque Antigōnem et Ismēnam tūlit, nec prius mātrem esse suam cognōvit, quā, ortā pestilentīā, vātes pronuntiāssent immissam fuisse pestem a Supēris Lāii nēcem vindicantibus, nec desitūram, nīsi exsulāret is a quo Lāius cæsus fuisset. Compertum dēnīque fuit cædis auctōrem Œdīpum esse, eundemque mātrem habēre in matrimōnio. His attonītus infelix, oculos eruit sibi, et in voluntārium exsīlium discēdens, regnum Eteōcli et Polynīci administrandum reliquit.

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of Laius? — What did Creon promise to any one who would explain the riddle of the Sphinx? — What was the riddle? — How did Œdipus explain it? — What was the result? — What relation was Jocasta to Œdipus before their marriage? — What children were the result of this union? — What event was the cause of Œdipus's discovery that Jocasta was his mother? — What did the diviners declare in regard to the pestilence? — What did Œdipus do when he made the sad discovery?



## CHAPTER TWENTY-FIRST.

## ETEOCLES AND POLYNICES.

ETEOCLES et Polynices, Œdipi filii, ne paternum regnum dividendo debilitarent, satius duxerunt illud integrum; sed alternis annis, possidere. Eteocles, ut maior natu, prior regnavit anno suo: sed, eo elapso, fratrem, contra quam convenerat, solio exclusit. Hæc fuit belli Thebani, à poetis, præsertim à Statio, decantata, causa. Polynices enim omnem Græciam in arma excitavit, adscito in foedus Adrasto, Argivorum rege. Tiræsius fausta omnia Thebanis promittebat, si Mœneceus, Creontis filius, ultimus Cadmi posterorum, se pro patriâ devoveret. Nec dubitavit fortis ille adolescens, invito patre, procurrere in conspectum hostium, et cruore suo, voluntaria victima, litare.

Hinc secunda omnia Thebanis cesserunt. Multi hostium duces, et potissimum Tydeus, Parthenopæus, Capaneus, Amphiaræus, maximis jactati periculis periit. Ad extremum ambo fratres, crudeli bello finem imponere singulâ certamine aggressi, alter alterius manu ceciderunt. Nec ipsa mors odium illorum internecinum ex-

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What plan did Eteocles and Polynices adopt in regard to the government of Thebes? — Whose turn was it to reign first? — When his year was out, what did Eteocles do? — To what did this treachery lead? — Whom did Polynices summon to his assistance against Thebes? — On what condition did the diviner, Tiresias, promise the Thebans deliverance? — What was the result? — What leaders fell in the siege of Thebes? — How did the brothers finally agree to bring the contest to a termination? — With what result? — How was their hostility manifest even

stinxit; in eundem quippè rōgum coniectis cadāvēribus, flamma, sponte divisa, vivēre in ipsis mortuōrum frātrum cinēribus inimicitias demonstrāvit.

Creon, extinctis Œdipo ejusque filiis, regnum, quod ipsis sponte concesserat, recēpit. Ereptum rōgo Polynicis corpus, inhumātum projecit. Antigōnem, frātris ossa conātā sepelire, vivam hūmo jussit infodi: sed ipsa supplēcium, elisis faucibus, avertit. At Hēmon, Creontis filius, qui Antigōnem sponsam optāverat, ense sibi adēgit in pectus. Eurydice, Creontis uxor, tantum filii obitu luctum hausit, ut mortem sibi consciverit.

Hanc rēgiæ familiæ clādem Sophōcles in scēnam cūm protulisset, tam suāvi commiseratiōne affecit spectatōres, ut insulæ Sāmi præfecturā donātus fuērit.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-SECOND.

### TANTALUS.

Non lēviōribus infortūniis familiā Tantāli, rēgis Phrygiæ, concidit. Prima calamitātum origo, impietas ipsius

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after death? — After the extinction of the sons of Œdipus, who ascended the throne? — How did Creon insult the dead body of Polynices? — How did he treat Antigone for attempting to bury the bones of her brother? — How did Antigone prevent the intended cruelty of Creon? — What then befel Hēmon, the son of Creon? — What did Eurydice, the wife of Creon, do on learning the death of Hēmon? — What poet has founded a tragedy upon the misfortunes of Œdipus and his family?

What other family is mentioned as particularly unfortunate?

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Tantāli fuit. Jōvem, à quo gēnus dūcēbat, cum cætēris Diis dōmi suæ accēpērat. Eōrum divinitātem ut probāret, Pelōpem suum filium in frusta concisum et elixum, illis appōsuit.

Cēres paulò reliquis avidior, humērum Pelōpis assumpsit; ālii ferāles epūlas detestāti, Tantālum in Tartāra detrūsērunt, ūbi mēdiis in aquis sītīt, et alludentibus ōri pōmis, fāmē cruciātur. Pelōpem deindē in vitā revocāvērunt, eductā ex infēris per Mercūrium ējus animā, et membris itā reparātis, ut humērus eburneus, in ējus lōcum, qui à Cerēre comēsus fuērat, substituērētur. Niōbe, Tantāli filia, pāternam impietātem imitāta, dūm Latōnam contemnit, numerōsam amisit sobōlem, tēlis Apollinis ac Diānæ confixam, et ipsa dolōre āmens, in saxum dirīguit.

Pēlops Phrýgiam tot clādibus suōrum funestam dēserens, vēnit in Elīdem, et Hippodāmiam, Ēnōmai rēgis filiam, uxōrem, ab ējus pātre postulāvit. Ēnōmais mortem sibi à genēro afferendam admonītus, eam filiæ prōcis conditiōnem propōsuērat, ut curūli certāmine sēcum decertārent, eā potitūri, si vincērent; pēritūri, si vincērentur.

Accēpit conditiōnem Pēlops, et rēgem vinci alīter quā dōlo, non posse intelligens, ēgit cum Myrtilo, ējus aurigā,

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— In what did the calamities of Tantalus originate? — What was the crime of Tantalus? — Which one of the gods tasted of the horrible feast? — What was the punishment of Tantalus? — What reparation was made to Pelops? — What was substituted for the shoulder which Ceres had eaten? — What was the crime of Niobe, the daughter of Tantalus? — What was her punishment? — What did Pelops do after the destruction of his kindred? — What condition did Enomaus propose to those who were suitors for his daughter? — What stratagem did Pelops

ut ferrum tolleret quod axi extrēmo, rotarum modiōlis inserto, infigitur, rotasque, ne effluant, continet. Excussus hunc in modum curru Œnōmaus, fractis cervicibus, cum vitā victōriam et regnum amisit. Pēlops regno dotāli potitus, Peloponnēso nōmen dedit: fēlix si concordēs habere filios, Atreum et Thyestem, pōtuisset! Sed frātrum discordia tantō sōlet esse grāvior, quantō sanctior amicitia esse debere.

Thyestes uxōrem frātris temerāvit; Atreus Thyestæ filios, insciō patrē interfēctos, eidem epulandos præbuit. Supererat filius nōthus, qui perire statim ab ortu jussus, à pastōribus tamen fuerat servātus, et lacte caprino nutritus, undè nōmen illi *Ægysthus* factum. Hic Atreum obtruncāvit; Agamemnonem, Atrei filium, è Trojāno reversum bello sustulit, consciā et adjuvante, quam sibi malè devinxerat, Clytemnestrā, conjūge Agamemnonis. Hinc orta est fœcunda tragediārum sēges.

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adopt in the contest with Œnomaus? — With what result? — What name did Pelops give to the region? — What two sons had he? — What injury did Thyestes commit against Atreus? — What was the revenge of Atreus? — What other son of Thyestes remained? — What was his history? — How did he avenge his father upon the family of Atreus? — Who assisted him in destroying Agamemnon?

## CHAPTER TWENTY-THIRD.

## TROJAN KINGS.

IN eâ Phrygiæ parte quæ Bosphorum Thrâcium respicit, Trôjam Dardânus, Jôvis et Electræ filius, condidit, è Tusciâ fugiens, occiso fratre, quicum in hâc Italiæ parte regnabat. Rerum in Trôade tunc potiebatur Teucer, qui Dardânum genêrum adscivit, cumque illo Trôjæ fundamenta jecit, annis antè nâtam Rômam fêre septingentis. Dardâno successit Erichthônîus filius, Erichthônio Tros, qui Trôjam de suo appellâvit nômîne. Trôis filius fuit Ganymêdes, à Jôve raptus. Item Assarâcus, ex quo genitus est Cæpys, Anchisæ pater; dêmum Ilus, qui paternum adeptus regnum, Trôjam *Ilîum* vocâri jussit.

Illo successit filius Laomêdon, quem Hercûles vitâ regnoque spoliâvit, abducto ejus filie qui à Trojânis fuit redemptus: indè Priâmi nômîen consecutus est, cùm antea Podarces dicêrêtur. Priâmus patrî successit, turribus arcibusque munivit urbem, quæ tunc Pergâma

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Where was Troy situated? — By whom was it founded? — Whence did Dardanus come? — Who was reigning in the country of Troas, at the time of the arrival of Dardanus? — How did Dardanus and Teucer become related? — How long was this before the birth of Rome? — Who succeeded to Dardanus? — Who to Erichthonius? — From which of these kings was the city named? — What is said of Ganymedes, a son of Tros? — What of another son, Assaracus? — What finally of a third son, Ilus? — What is said of Laomedon, the successor of Ilus? — Whose son was Priam? — What was Priam's original name? — What does "Podarces" mean? — What does "Priam" mean, and why was he so called? — What did Priam do on succeeding to the govern-

vocābatur, undē ipsa Trōja nōmen illud quōque sumpsit. Priāmi uxor, Hecūba: filii prācipui, Hector, Deiphōbus, Helēnus, et Pāris, sive Alexander, funesta pātriæ fax.

Talem sibi visa fuērat parēre māter, ejusque somnio cognīto, Priāmus necāri puērū jussērat. Hecūba clām inter pastōres educandum curāvit, ūbi, cūm rēgias dōtes ostendēret, in conditiōnis humilitāte oriġinem probāvit, ipsisque Superis dignus est vīsus, qui ortam inter Junōnem, Pallādem et Venērem, cōtroversiam dirimēret. Interērant epūlo gēniāli, cūm Thētis Pēleo nubēret. Discordia in mēdium jēcit fatāle pōmum, cūm hāc inscriptionē: *Dētur pulchriōri*. Pāris, arbīter itā diræ litis sumptus, eam Venēri adjudicāvit, et sibi suisque Junōnis ac Minervæ cōflāvit ōdia.

Intērīm Priāmus certāmen lodicrum nobilitāti Trojānæ propōsuit. Adfuit Pāris ādhuc incognītus, et cetēris, qui congressi fuērant, victis, ipsum Hectōrem superāvit. Hector, cūm pugilem ignōtū ferro persēquērētur, ut ignōmīniā ejus sanguīne eluēret, agnōvit frātre, conspectis quibusdam insignibus et gemmis, quæ Hecūba pastōri, ejus educatōri tradidērat. Priāmus, fatōrum immēmor, filium lætus amplectītūr, et in rēgiæ partem accipit.

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ment? — Who was his wife? — Who were his sons? — What epithet is applied to Paris? — From what circumstance did this epithet originate? — What did Priam order? — How did Hecuba contrive to prevent the child's being destroyed? — What dispute was Paris called upon to settle? — How did this dispute originate? — In whose favour did Paris decide the question of beauty? — What was the effect upon the other goddesses, Juno and Minerva? — What circumstance led to Paris's being recognized at Troy, as the son of Priam?

## CHAPTER TWENTY-FOURTH.

## CAUSE OF THE TROJAN WAR.

CUM Hercūles Trojam vastāret, Hesiōnem, Laomedontis filiam, Telamōni, Græco dūci conjūgem dēderat. Pāris, amitam suam repetitūrus, classem instruxit, Priāmo non invito, qui opibus et glōriā pollens, imminēbat in omnem injūrias à Græcis tōties acceptas vindicandi occāsiōnem. Pāris rectā Spartam contendit, ad Menelāum, Spartæ rēgem, filium Atrei, et Agamemnōnis frātre. Exceptus humanitāte summā, et dōmi relictus est à Menelāo, cui erat iter in Crētum necessārium.

Helēnam, uxōrem Menelāi, Vēnus itā Paridi conciliāvit, ut cum eo Trojam profūgērit, probante Priāmo, qui Hesiōnem, sorōrem suam, itā redditum iri facilē sperābat, si cum Helēnā permutārētur. Contrā ac sperāverat accidit; nam Græci Hesiōnem reddēre negārunt, Helēnamque junctis viribus et armis repetentes, Trojam, per annos dēcem obsessam, sōlo dēmum æquārunt.

Quo pacto Ulysses et Achilles ad hoc bellum perducti fuērint, expōnit Ovidius in libro decimo tertio Metamorphoseon. Explicat pariter quemadmōdum Græcorum exercitus Aulīdem convēnērīt, ibique ventis adversis tamdiū

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Who was Hesione, and what was her story? — How did Paris attempt to recover his aunt? — Why did Priam assent so readily to the expedition of Paris? — Where did Paris go, and how was he received? — How did Paris requite the hospitality of Menelaus? — Which of the goddesses aided him in this? — What motive had Priam for conniving at the elopement? — How did it turn out? — When the Grecian forces were ready to sail for Troy, how long were they detained by adverse winds?

retentus fuërit, dùm Agamemnon filiam Iphigëniã Diãnæ immolãre constituëret. Cervam tãmen ejus in lœcum Diãna substituit, eamque in Tauricã Chersonësum deportãvit. Diãnã placatã, solvit Græcorum classis mille ducentãrum nonaginta nãvium, sub dũcibus quinque et nonaginta, et ad Trôjam castra pösuit.

Diuturnam bello mörã attulit Asia fêrè universa, ad urbis auxilium cõcurrens; tũm Hectõris fortitũdo; dẽniquẽ discordia Achillem inter et Agamemnõnem cõorta. Hic puellam quamdam sacerdoti Apollinis ereptam penes se habebat. Apollo, à virgĩnis pãtre orãtus, immissã peste, Græcõrum exercitum pöpulãbãtur; quam ut Achilles avertëret, Agamemnõnem cõggit puellam parenti red-dẽre. Agamemnon iracundiã elãtus, Brisëidem vicissim Achilli eripuit. Achilles, injũriã non fẽrens, inclũsit se tentõrio, Græcosque Trojãnis profligandos permisit; arma sua duntaxat concessit Patrõclo; quibus ille indũtus, et Hectõrem ausus lacessẽre, ab illo sternitur. Tum vëro Achilles, ulciscendĩ amĩci causã, bellum repëtiit, Hectõremque cæsũ ter circã mũros urbis raptãvit.

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— Why was Agamemnon obliged to sacrifice his daughter Iphigenia to Diana? — What became of Iphigenia? — What was the number of the Greek ships and leaders, that sailed for Troy? — What three causes are mentioned as protracting the war? — Why did Apollo send a pestilence into the Grecian army? — What was Agamemnon obliged to do, before the pestilence could be averted? — How did Agamemnon avenge himself upon Achilles? — What did Achilles do on account of this injury? — What circumstance at last brought Achilles again into the fight?



## CHAPTER TWENTY-FIFTH.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY.

HECTORIS necem clādes fortissimōrum ē Trojānis dūcum est sonsecūta. Priāmo et Hecūbæ in desperatīōnem actis. promisit Pāris necem Achillis, quo ūno maximè Græci stābant. Compērit eum, Polyxēnæ, Priāmi filiæ, amōre captum; addūcit in spem conjūgii, et pactis paucōrum diērum indūciis, in templum Apollinīs invitat collōquii uberiōris causā. Vēnit Achilles nībil à Paradis perfidiā mētuens; à quo sagittā percussus, intēriit. Cæsum in acie cānit Ovidius in libro duodecimo Metamorphoseon, et insequenti libro refert de illius armis certatūm Ajācem intrā et Ulyssem.

At Græci dōlo parīter et prodiōne ulciscendos proditores arbitrāti, redditum in pātriam, velt fessi bello, simulant; et ēquum ingentem ligneum fabricantur, quāsi dōnum placandæ Minervæ, cūjus nūmen à se violatūm dictitābant, rapto ex arce Trojānā Pallādio, seu Minervæ sacrā stātua, quā Trōjæ fātum et felicitas continēri putābantur. Equum in littōre relictum, Græcis ad insulā Tenēdum prōfectis, Trojāni in urbem indūcunt, dirūtā murōrum partē, per quam Græci noctu ē vicinā insulā

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What followed the death of Hector? — When Priam and Hecuba were now driven to despair, what did Paris promise them? — How did Paris accomplish the death of Achilles? — How was Achilles slain, according to Ovid's account? — To what stratagem did the Greeks resort? — What was the professed object of the wooden horse? — To what island did the Greeks retire? — How did the Trojans get the wooden horse into the city? — What happened on the following night? — By

Tenēdo reversi, sūbiērunt, et civitātem somno ac vīno sepultam incendērunt. Hanc illis ab Ænēā et Antenōre prodītā fuisse fāma est.

Pyrrhus, Achillis filius, Priāmum ad Jōvis āram jugulāvit; immolāvit Polixēnam ad Achillis, qui ējus nuptias ambiērat, tumulum; Andromāchem, Hectōris conjūgem, abduxit in Græciam. Pāris sagittā Hercūlis à Philoctēte confossus est. Menelāus Helēnam à Deiphōbo, cui, post Paridem occisum, nupsērat, recēpit. Ulysses Astyanactem, Hectōris filium, è summā turri dejiciendum curāvit. Ajax, Oilei filius, Cassandrā Priāmi filiā temerātā, Palādīs, cūjus ad stātūam velūti ad asyllum illa confūgērat, iram in se concitāvit; quāre, facto naufrāgio, fulmīne conflagrāvit.

Classis Græcōrum ad Caphārēos scopūlos insulæ Eubœæ allisa, magnam partem pēriit, Nauplii scelēre, qui dōlens filium suum Palamēdem ab Ulysse falso crimīne accusātum, et à Græcis damnātum, ignes nocturnos è cantibus extulit, ad quas classis, portum rāta, per tenēbras temērē appūlit.

Contigit Trōjæ excēdium anno mundi bis millēsīmo octīngentēsīmo septuagēsīmo, cūm Ailon Hebræis jus

whom was Troy betrayed according to common report? — In the sacking of the city, what three acts of vengeance did Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, commit? — What was the fate of Paris? — Of Helen? — What death did Ulysses inflict upon Astyanax, the son of Hector? — How did Ajax bring upon himself the anger of Pallas? — What befel the Grecian fleet on its return? — Who was the cause of this? — Why was Nauplius instigated to this crime? — By what stratagem did he bring the Grecian ships upon the rocks? — In what year of the world did the taking of Troy occur? — Who was then Judge among the

dicēret. Cæsa esse perhibentur in eo bello Græcōrum octingenta octoginta sex millia, Trojanōrum verò, ante captam urbem, sexcenta septuaginta sex millia.

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## CHAPTER TWENTY-SIXTH.

### AGAMEMNON AND ORESTES.

AGAMEMNON dōmum rēdux, Clytæmnestræ et Ægysthi, ejus adultēri, ferro cecidit. Orestes ultus est patris mortem, pēremptā matrē: quam cū observāri sibi semper crēderet tædis et serpentibus armātam, orācūlum consūluit. Eo jubente, in Tauricam Chersonēsūm contendit, comīte Pylāde, rēgis Strōphii filio, cūjus amicitiam cū in maximis antea pericūlis, tūm in hoc præcipuè lōco est expertus.

Mos erat ut hospites ac peregrini comprehendērentur, Diānæ, quæ ibi colēbātur, immolandi. Capti Pylādes et Orestes, addūcuntur ad Thoantem, summum sacerdōtem. Is novōrum hospitem nobilitāte permōtus, et indōle liberali, cūq; utrumque servāre, salvis patriæ lēgibus, non posset, altērum ductā sorte incolūmen fore pronun-

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Hebrews? — How many of the Greeks were slain in the siege of Troy? — How many of the Trojans?

How did Agamemnon finally die, on his return from Troy? — How did Orestes avenge the death of his father, Agamemnon? — What seemed always present to his vision? — Where did the oracle direct Orestes to go? — Who accompanied him? — What danger did they incur in the Chersonese? — What contest arose

tat. Hic vĕro celĕbris orta est inter Pylādem et Orestem contentio, dūm alter altĕrius perire lōco certat. Sors Orestem addixit nēci. Præerat Diānæ sâcris Iphigĕnia, Orestis sōror, illūc per Diānam ex Aulide translāta, cūm cervam in illius mactandæ lōcum suppōsuit, ut Ovidius narrat in libro duodecimo Metamorphoseon.

Iphigĕnia, quūm ferrum librāret in frātris cāput, eum agnōvit. Occiso Thoante, Orestēs cum sorōre, Pylāde, et Diānæ stātūā, rēdiit in Græciā, ūbi, expiātus, et Fūriarūm tētrō aspectu liberātus, paternum regnum feliciter administrāvit. Eādē stātua Diānæ in Itāliā postremō delāta est, et in Aricīno collocāta nemōre. Templi ædītus et sacerdos istius Diānæ Aricīnæ, rex nemōrum vocābātur; ac vulgō servus ērat fugitīvus, qui tām diū regnum illud obtinēbat, dūm ab alio fugitīvo commissā pugnā victus necārētur.

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between Pylades and Orestes on this occasion? — When it was decided that Orestes should be sacrificed to Diana, who ministered as priestess at the altar? — When Iphigenia recognized in the victim her own brother, what did she do? — What was the sequel of Orestes' history, after he had made his expiation? — What became of the image of Diana, which they brought with them from the Chersonese? — What is remarked of the keeper of the temple in which this image was placed?

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## CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVENTH.

## ULYSSES.

DECEM annos Ulysses errāvit post excīsam Trōjam, prius quān patērnos Lāres revisēret. Vix ingressus nāvīm, in Thrāciam tempestāte delātus est. Ibi regnābat Polymnestor, cūjus fidei ac tutelae Priāmus filiū Polydōrum, et regāles thēsauros, ne venīrent in Grēcōrum mānus, tradidērat custodiendos. Polydōrum rex avārus, ut auro potirētur, trucidāverat. Hecūba id cūm rescivisset, nam Ulyssi in Trojānā praeda dividendā obvērāt, Polymnestōrē adiit, vclūt ignāra; ostentansque spem thēsauri altērius, eum seduxit à rēgio comitātū; mox involsans in vultum, oculos illi unguibus ēruit: quō facto, lapidibus à pōpulo supervēniente appetita, in cānem rabīdam mutāta fuit.

Ulysses, repetitā navigātiōne, abripitur in Africam ad Lotophāgos, itā vocātos à lōto arbore, cūjus fructus tam suāves habēbat illecēbras, ut advēnis obliuionem patriæ afferret, ejusque suavitāte captos à sociis suis nonnullos Ulysses amisērit. Alii, redintegrāto cursu, Siciliam cum eo tenuērunt. Sex eōrum Polyphēmus, Cyclōpum teter-

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How long did Ulysses wander, after the destruction of Troy, before he reached his home? — In this wandering, where was he first taken to? — What trust had been committed to Polymnestor, the king of Thrace? — How had Polymnestor betrayed this trust? — When this treachery came to the knowledge of Hecuba, what did she do? — What finally became of Hecuba? — Leaving Thrace, where was Ulysses next carried to? — What befel some of his companions in Africa? — To what country did the companions of Ulysses next go? — What calamity befel them

rimus, devorāvit. Hunc Ulysses vino grāvem iavāsit, eique ūrum, quem in fronte mēdiā gerēbat, oclūm exsculpsit.

Indē ad Æōlum propēre fūgit, qui ventos adversos ūtribūs inclūsos in ējus nāvim conguessit, ne nocērent. Utres tumidos socii, malē cūriōsi, reclusēre. Ventis solūtis, nōvæ tempestātes excitātæ, nōva pericūla. Iis jactātum Ulyssem, et à Læstrigōnibus Formiānum littus incolentibus, atque humanā carne vesci solitis, pēnē oppressum, insidiōsā benignitāte excēpit Circe, famōsa venefica. Hæc socios Ulyssis in ferārum vāria monstra transformāvit; ipse artes magicas elūsit instructus herbā *Moly*, sapiētiæ symbōlo, à Mercūrio sibi donatā. Eādē Circe adjuvante, adiit infēros ūbi à Tirēsiā vāte multa de rebus aliquandō sibi eventūris cognōvit.

Pāri felicitāte ac prudentiā Sirēnum dolōsōs cantus, in eōdem Tyrrhēno littōre effūgit, sociōrum auribus cērā obturatīs, ipse ad mālum alligātus: indē Sielliā rursum tēnuit. Sōlis bōves Phaetūsa nympha pascēbat. Præcēperat enixē sociis Ulysses, ut sācris armentis temperārent. Audītus non ēst; itāque, Sōle irāto, nāves cum sociis amīsīt, vixque in fractæ rātis tabulā enatāvit ad Ogýgiā insulam, ūbi recentī navigio instructos à nymphā Calypso, mări se commīsīt.

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there? — What further is said of Polyphemus? — After destroying Polyphemus, to whom did Ulysses flee? — What mischief befel him from this source? — Into the hands of what cannibals did they come near falling? — What famous sorceress next kindly received him? — What did Circe do to the companions of Ulysses? — How did Ulysses himself escape? — Where, and to whom, did he go to learn something of future events? — By what means did Ulysses escape the Syrens? — What was his

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Facto itērūn naufrāgio, cūjus auctor Neptūnus, Polyphēmum filium ab Ulysse excacātum ægrè fērens, evāsīt ōpe Leucōthēæ in insūlam Coreyram, et acceptis ab Alcīnoo, Phæācum rāge, nāvibus, Ithācam attīgit. Dōmum suam, rustīci cultu, ingressus, cognoscendum se Telemācho filio, et fidis aliquot famūlis dēdit; quōrum opērā prōcis delētis, fortūnas. uxōremque Penelōpen recuperāvit.

De re bēnè gestā lætum tacītus angēbat mētus ne à filio interficērētur: id enim Tirēsias prædixērat, ac ne tristi vaticīnio fidem faceret, cogitābat secēdere in aliquam solitūdinem, cū Telegōnus, quem à Circe gēnuerat, audito: felici pātris in Ithācam adventu, accessit gratulātūrus. Dūm, ut ignōtus, repellitur, nonnihil tumultūs ortum est ad fōres regiæ. Procurrit Ulysses ut rem cognoscat, interque confūsos tumultuantium clamōres sagittā vulnerātur à Telegōno. Fieri medicīna plāgæ non pōtuit quia jacūlum venēno infectum erat.

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adventure with the nymph Phætusa? — With the nymph Calypso? — Why did Neptune bring upon him a second shipwreck? — How did he finally reach Ithaca? — Under what guise did he enter his own house? — Who assisted him in rescuing Penelope from her suitors? — What fear next harassed him? — How did he attempt to evade this prediction? — What was the sequel of the story?

CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHTH.

ÆNEAS.

ÆNEAS, Venëris et Anchisæ filius, Creûsam, Priami natârûm ûnam duxerat. E pâtriæ incendio elapsus ôpe mâtis, septem annos erravit incerto mâri, ob iram Junônis, nômini Trojâno semper infensæ. His transactis, Carthâginem vënit, ubi, quemadmodum cãnunt Virgilius et Ovidius, Dido nôvam condëbat urbem; ab eâque mensibus aliquot retardâtus, jubente dëmùm Jôve, iter perrexît in Itâliam, ac victo Rutulôrûm rêgë, Turno, Lavîniâ, rêgis Latîni filiâ cum dotâli regno accëpit, ac Români Impërii fundamenta jecit.

CHAPTER TWENTY-NINTH.

THE USE OF THE STUDY OF MYTHOLOGY.

CUM poëtæ ac doctôres profânæ antiquitâtis plûrîma quæ ad explicandam rêrûm natûram, aut instruendos môres conducunt, sub simulâcris Deôrûm, et fâbûlarum tegumine involvërint, dispiciendum est quid vëri bônive sub istis integumentis lâteat. Est imprimis verè Chris-

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What was the parentage of Æneas? — Who was his wife? — How long did he wander, after the siege of Troy? — Whom did he find at Carthage? — Where did he finally go? — What empire and race did he found?

What should the Christian teacher endeavour to find out and



tiani præceptoris videre quid obtegat cortex ille fabulosus, et veritatem istis involutam umbris evolvere.

Ita poætæ Cœlum finxerunt Saturni, sive Temporis, patrem, quia Cœlum, diurnâ et annuâ conversione, tempus efficit. Cùm verò temporis par vetustati sit velocitas, idemque finem rebus quas produxit, afferat, describere Saturnum habitu senis alati, et falce armati, qui liberos suos devoraret. Saturnum excipit Janus, Latii rex prudentissimus; qui, cùm prospiceret futura, præteritaque meminisset, eum bifrontem idcirco pinxerunt.

Rudes et incultos homines Promætheus à ferino victu abductos, excoluit, ac mentem veluti corporibus brutis addidit: hæc fuit causa cur homines dictus sit è luto finxisse. Idem usum ignis edocuit, ac repertit quo pacto è solis radiis, putâ concavo speculo exceptis, eliceretur. Hinc nata plurima vitæ commoda, et è commodis, incommoda, nimirum morbi, febres, et cætera. Deucalion urbes condidit, invēnit artes, vitam moribus ornavit: hinc saxa in homines mutasse prædicatur.

Amphion devinctos concordia Thebanos ad urbem edificandam adduxit: lapides lyra sono movere narratur. Atlas verò in montem conversus: cœlum humeriferre, quia, ut astra specularetur, in editiorem ascendebat

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evolve, in the fables of the heathen? — What fact is shadowed forth in the fable of Cœlum being the father of Saturn? — What was meant by describing Saturn as an old man, with wings, bearing a scythe, and devouring his own offspring? — What was signified by Janus having two faces? — By Promætheus forming men out of clay? — By his stealing fire from heaven? — By Deucalion changing rocks into men? — By Amphion moving stones by the sound of his lyre? — By Atlas bearing the heaven upon his shoulders? — By the wings of

locum, et coelestem excogitavit sphaeram, quam ferè semper prae manibus habebat.

Alas Dædalò dederunt, ut è labyrintho evolaret, quia navigandi, et utendi velis artem reperit. Icarum audaci volatu sublimia captantem in mare dejecerunt, ut juvenilem notarent imprudentiam, quæ medium iter ac tutum tenere nescit. In Tantalo aváros, in Lycopone crudèles, in Sirenibus et Circe amatōres voluptatum, in aliis alia flagitia descripsērunt.

In Medusâ, muliere libidinôsâ, indolem impuræ libidinis adumbratam voluere, cujus ea vis ladesque est, ut homines omni ratiōnis, pietatis, et humanitatis sensu spoliatos, in saxa transformare videatur. Quis in Narcisso non agnoscit hominem sui amantiorem? in Marsyâ, quem Apollo cūte spoliât, arrogantem? in Persei Pegasus, celeritatem rebus gerendis necessariam? Quis in ejusdem Persei speculo polito, quod instar elypei gestabat, sapientiam non intelligit?

Dædalus? — By the rash flight of Icarus? — What persons are described in the fable of Tantalus? — What in that of Lycopon? — Of the Sirens? — What may we learn from the fable of Medusa concerning the effect of impure desire? — Who may be recognised in Narcissus? — In Marsyas? — In the Pegasus? — In the mirror, of Perseus?

## NOTES.

CHAPTER I.—1, "*habebatur*," *was held, was considered*, pass. indic. imperf. of *habeo*.—2, "*hic*," *the latter*, i. e. Titan.—3, "*ea lege*," *on this condition*.—4, "*statim editos*," *immediately on being born, as soon as born*.—5, "*invita vehementer uxore*," *his wife being very unwilling, much against his wife's will*, abl. absolute.—6, "*Titanes*," *the Titans*; they were the offspring of Titanus and Terra or Tellus (the Earth), and ought not to be confounded with the Giants, who were also the offspring of Terra, but by a later birth.—7, "*Latium*," *that part of Italy in which Rome is situated*; the name is supposed to be derived from "*lateo*," and means literally, "*the hiding-place*."—8, "*Janus*," a deity of the old Latins, who was supposed to be able to see equally the past and the future, and who was represented with two faces, one before, and one behind; his temple had likewise two doors, opposite each other, which always stood open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.—9, "*eo regnante*," *he reigning, in his reign*, abl. absolute.—10, "*vacabant*," *had vacation*.

CHAPTER II.—1, "*sortitur*," *obtains, has*.—2, "*Rhea*" is from the Greek *ῥέω*, "*to flow*."—3, "*constituunt*," *fix upon, make*.—4, "*suis librata ponderibus*," *balanced by its own weight*.—5, "*conflata*," *composed, made*.—6, "*justitium*," *a cessation of business in the courts of justice*.—7, "*in curia*," &c., supply "*extingueretur*," if the fire went out through the neglect of the Vestals.—8, "*graviter in eas*

*animadvertebatur,* "heavy punishment was inflicted upon them;" "in aliquem animadvertere," is to proceed against any one judicially, to punish him. — 9, "Megalesia," from *Μεγάλη*, the Greek name of the Magna Mater. — 10, "velut arietabant," *butted as it were like rams.* — 11, "Corybantes," supposed to be from the Greek *κορυφή*, meaning "the top of the head." — 12, "Eleusini," &c.: Eleusis was a city of Attica, in Greece, famous for the Mysteries of Ceres, which were celebrated there. — 13, "Thesmophoria," from the Greek *θεσμός*, a law, and *φέρω*, to bear or establish.

CHAPTER III. — 1, "egisset in fugam," *had put to flight.* — 2, "sibi vindicaret," *claimed for himself.* — 3, "Neptuno," supply "regendas;" *to be governed by Neptune.* — 4, "congestis in cumulum montibus," *mountains being thrown into a heap, having heaped up mountains,* abl. absolute. — 5, "pœnas Jovi dedere," *paid the penalty to Jupiter,* were punished by him. — 6, "ingeminante," *redoubling, shouting out repeatedly.* — 7, "indigne ferens," *indignant, taking it ill.* — 8, "inique tulerunt," *took amiss.* — 9, "Pandora," from the Greek *παν*, all, and *δῶρον*, gift. — 10, "superam" for "superorum." — 11, "orbem terrarum," *the circle of the lands, the whole world.* — 12, "Jovem non unum," *not one Jupiter only, i. e. more than one.* — 13, "Eusebius," an early ecclesiastical historian. — 14, "ad ortum," *towards the East.* — 15, "Diespiter," compounded of "dies," day, and "pater," father; others suppose "Dies" in this word to be an old form of "Dis," which was one of the names of Jupiter. — 16, "Xenius" is the Greek word meaning the same thing as "hospitalis."

CHAPTER IV. — 1, "Pronuba," *a brideswoman,* one who attended upon a bride and made the necessary arrangements. — 2, "Lucina," *literally bringing to light,* from *lux*, lucis, "light;" applied to Juno, because, as the goddess of

childbirth, she assisted in bringing men to the light. — 3, "Ilythia," a Greek word of doubtful origin, but supposed to have a meaning akin to that of "Lucina." — 4, "soror Bellona," *erat* understood; "whose sister was Bellona." — 5, "denique Vulcanum," *edidit* understood; "finally she brought forth Vulcan." — 6, "Cyclopes," from the Greek κύκλωψ, "having a round eye." — 7, "id nominis," *that name*; literally, "that of name."

CHAPTER V. — 1, "fluitabat," *floated about here and there*; "fluito" is a frequentative verb from fluo; we have some examples of such verbs in English, as "to flit" from "to fly," &c. — 2, "ad vitam revocaret," *called back to life*. — 3, "redactus in ordinem," *reduced in rank*. — 4, "operam suam locavit Admeto," *hired out his services to Admetus*, i. e. hired himself to Admetus. — 5, "cognominem," *like-named, of the same name*, accus. masc. from "cognominis, is, e." — 6, "Troadem," *Troas*, a province of Asia Minor, whose capital was Troy. — 7, "incidit in Neptunum," *fell in with Neptune*. — 8, "Laomedontem," he was the son of Ihus, and the father of Priam. — 9, "pacto pretio," *at a stipulated price*. — 10, "navant operam," &c., *bestow their service towards building*, i. e. assist in building. — 11, "valere jussit," &c., *sent him off unrewarded and mocked*; "valere jubere" is to tell one good-bye, or a polite way of saying to a man "to be off with himself." — 12, "Hyperion," one of the Titans, and called "Father of the Sun," probably because he instructed men in the movements of the sun and the other heavenly bodies. — 13, "Delphis," *at Delphi*; this was a city in Phocis of Greece. — 14, "Mnemosynes," the Muses are said to be the daughters of Mnemosyne or Memory, to show the dependence of their various arts upon this faculty. — 15, "Calliope," &c.; *having a beautiful voice*; she was the muse of epic poetry, and the chief of the Muses. — 16, "Clio," *the proclaimer*, the muse of history. —

17, "Erato," *the lovely*, the muse of amorous and lyric poetry.—18, "Thalia," *the blooming*, the muse of comedy.—19, "Polyhymnia," *she of the many hymns*, the muse of rhetoric or of eloquence.—20, "Urania," *the heavenly*, the muse of astronomy.—21, "Melpomene," *the songstress*, the muse of tragedy.—22, "Terpsichore," *dance-delighting*, the muse of dancing.—23, "Euterpe," *the charming*, the muse of music.—24, "Eridanus," the Greek name of the river Po.—25, "Heliades," daughters of Helios (the Sun).—26, "in populos," *into poplars*.

CHAPTER VI.—1, "coluit," *cherished, practised*.—2, "Actæonem," &c., *changed into a stag the hunter Actæon, because he had come unwittingly into that place where she was bathing herself with her nymphs*.—3, "Taurica Chersoneso;" the term Chersonesus (Greek χέρσος, mainland, and νῆσος, island) means simply *Peninsula*; it was applied, however, as a proper name, to several very noted districts of this character; as, the Golden Chersonese (Chersonesus Aurea), a peninsula of Farther India; the Cimbric Chersonese, probably Jutland; the Tauric, answering to the modern Crimea; and the Thracian, now known as the peninsula of the Dardanelles. This last was the most important of all, and was often called simply "*the Chersonese*."

CHAPTER VII.—1, "in lucem exiisset," *had come into the light*, i. e. *had been born*.—2, "quem narrant," &c., *whom, when he had been born before the time, they relate to have been inserted into the thigh of Jupiter, until, &c.*—3, "menses legitimi partûs;" literally, *the lawful months of his birth*, i. e. the full time for his being born.—4, "ea involutum," *he carried a rod wound round with it (the ivy) and with vines, which [rod] they called "the thyrsus"*.—5, "Trieterica," (τριετηρεια,) *triennial*.—6, "Orgia," from the Greek ὄργη, *fury*.—7, "Dionysus," from Διός (the genitive of the Greek word

for Jupiter), and Nysa, the island where Bacchus was brought up.—8, “Lyæus;” Greek Λυαῖος, from λύω, solvo, and having the same meaning as the Latin Liber, *free, loose, dissolute*.—9, “Ascolia,” from the Greek ἀσκός, *a leathern bag or bottle*.—10, “Barchus;” *Bar*, in Hebrew compounds, such as “Bar-Jona,” &c., signifies “son,” and *Chus* is another spelling for Cush; hence some have supposed Bacchus to be Bar-Chus, i. e. the son of Cush, or Nimrod!—11, “pugnant,” *contend*.—12, “in eam sententiam,” *in this sense, to this purport*.

CHAPTER VIII.—1, “Superûm,” for Superorum.—2, “caduceum,” *he had moreover in his hand the caduceus, (a herald’s wand)*.—3, “incidisse in duos angues,” *fell in with two serpents*.—4, “diremissæ,” *separated, parted*, perf. inf. of dirimo.—5, “Camilli;” *camillus* is a word of unknown origin, applied by the Romans to those noble youths employed as assistants in public religious services.—6, “cum res ferebat,” *when occasion required*.—7, “Hermes,” as if from the Greek ἑρμῆς, “to speak.”—8, “captæ,” *deprived of*.—9, “Hermathenas,” from the Greek “Hermes,” *Mercury*, and “Athene,” *Minerva*.—10, “Hermerotes,” from “Hermes” and “Eros,” *Cupid*.

CHAPTER X.—1, “Naiades,” from the Greek νάω, to flow.—2, “Napæ,” from the Greek νάπη, *a woody dell or glen*.—3, “Dryades,” from the Greek δρῦς, *an oak*.—4, “Hamadryades,” from the Greek δρῦς, and ἅμα, *at the same time*; according to the fable, the Dryades and Hamadryades were the indwelling spirits of trees, coming into existence and dying with the trees to which they were severally attached.—5, “quæ mari,” *præerant* (understood); *who presided over the sea*.—6, “quæ fontibus et fluviis,” *who presided over fountains and rivers*.—7, “evaserit,” *turned out*

to be, became. — 8, "*Huno irata*," &c., *Juno, enraged, drove him to madness, impelled by which he plotted death against his wife.*

CHAPTER XI. — 1, "*portitor*," *ferryman*. — 2, "*Clotho*," *ἄλκω, the spinner*; she spins forth the thread of life. — 3, "*Lachesis*," Greek *λάχαις, the disposer of lots*; she fixes the lot of him whose life is spinning forth, making it sometimes of black thread, and sometimes of white. — 4, "*Atropos*," Greek *α, not*, and *τρέπω, to turn*; *not to be turned, inexorable*; she holds the fatal shears, and, when the time comes that the man must die, she cuts the thread; no prayers can turn her from her purpose. — 5, "*ea vis erat*," *such was the effect*. — 6, "*Orcus*," Greek *ὄρκος, an oath*. — 7, "*Plutonis*," Greek *πλούριος, riches*.

CHAPTER XII. — 1, "*Lupercalia*," from "*lupus*," *a wolf*, that animal being sacrificed in the worship of Pan. — 2, "*Pan*," from the Greek *πᾶν, all, everything*. — 3, "*fistula*," *a reed-pipe*, or musical instrument invented by Pan, and made of reeds of different lengths, so as to produce the different notes of the musical scale. — 4, "*bullas pueri*," &c.; boys laid aside the bulla at the age of fourteen. — 5, "*Nemesis*," Greek *νέμεσις, retribution*; she was the goddess of retributive justice. — 6, "*Adrastæa*," Greek *α, not, διδράσκω, to escape*; *unavoidable, that cannot be escaped*.

CHAPTER XIII. — 1, "*concupi*," *to be addressed*. — 2, "*de genere humano bene meritis*," *who had deserved well of the human race*. — 3, "*omni exceptione*," *without exception*. — 4, "*dimidiatos deos*," &c., *half-gods as it were, or demi-gods*. — 5, "*indulserunt*," *granted, accorded*.

CHAPTER XIV. — 1, "*ludicro certamini*," *a sportive combat*. — 2, "*imprudens*," *unwittingly*; the adjective in such



cases has to be rendered in English adverbially. — 3, "*Pegasus*;" this was the winged horse of the Muses; Bellerophon caught him, and by the aid of his hoofs destroyed the Chimæra; Bellerophon afterwards attempting to ride to heaven on the back of Pegasus, the latter threw him, and ascended alone to heaven, where he became a constellation. — 4, "*egregiam navavit operam*," *performed an important service*. — 5, "*ille, cum Præstus*," &c., *he (Bellerophon), when he was visiting Præstus*, &c. — 6, "*Chimæra*;" this monster vomited fire from its mouth, was in front a lion, in the rear a dragon, in the middle a goat. — 7, "*commodius actum est*," *it fared better with Perseus*, &c.

CHAPTER XV. — 1, "*ut qui amborum prior*," &c., *that whichever of the two should be first brought to light, should rule over the other*. — 2, "*jam doctus vineere*," &c., *already taught to conquer when he had scarcely begun to live*. — 3, "*neque nihil nocebat*," *nor did he do no injury*, i. e. he did no little injury. — 4, "*damni plus afferebant*," *still greater injury did certain birds bring*, &c. — 5, "*majorem debellatis*," &c.: *gloriam adeptus* understood; *he obtained still greater glory*, &c. — 6, "*illis par immanitate*," *equal in monstrosity to these came Geryon*, &c. — 7, "*Augiæ*;" Augias, or Augeas, had a stable containing three thousand head of cattle, which had been uncleansed for thirty years; hence, "*to cleanse the Augean stables*," means to perform any difficult and unpleasant labour. — 8, "*Cerberus*," the three-headed monster that guarded the gates of the infernal regions to prevent any return. — 9, "*Oceanum in medias terras*," &c., *he brought the Ocean into the midst of the lands* (i. e. into the Mediterranean), *by opening the straits of Gibraltar, and by separating the two mountains, Calpe and Abyla*, &c. — 10, "*Calpe et Abyla*;" these are mountains on the opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar, the former in Spain, the latter in Africa; they are called "*the pillars*

of Hercules." — 11, "*gloriam iniquissime ferens,*" *taking very ill the glory of Hercules*, i. e. being very much grieved at it. — 12, "*nec . . . non attulisset manus,*" *nor would he have not, &c.*, i. e. he would also have laid violent hands upon himself.

CHAPTER XVI. — 1, "Minotaurum;" Greek *Minos*, a king of Crete, and *ταύρος*, a bull; the Minotaur was a monster, with the body of a man and the head of a bull, the offspring of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos; the Minotaur was shut up in a labyrinth, and fed on human flesh; the Athenians were compelled by Minos to contribute annually seven boys for this purpose, from which necessity they were delivered by Theseus, who penetrated the labyrinth, slew the Minotaur, and succeeded in getting out by the thread or clue which he received from Ariadne, the daughter of Minos. — 2, "*si rem bene gessisset,*" *if he succeeded*. — 3, "Centauri;" Greek *κένταυροι*, from *κέντρεω*, to goad, and *ταύρος*, a bull; *bull-fighters*, or *bull-drivers*; they were probably mounted herdsmen, who, from their skill in horsemanship, came to be considered as monsters, with the head of a man and the body of a horse. — 4, "Virbiam," from *vir*, a man, and *bis*, twice.

CHAPTER XVII. — 1, "*patrem sortiti sunt,*" *had for their father*. — 2, "*Jove scilicet natus immortalis,*" *immortal, as being born from Jupiter*. — 3, "*ut alternis diebus,*" &c., *that on alternate days one should die and the other live*. — 4, "Dioscouri," from *Διός*, Jupiter, and *ζωῖος*, a son.

CHAPTER XVIII. — 1, "Palladium;" the Palladium was the image of Pallas that came down from heaven to the city of Troy, and the safety of that city depended upon their retaining this image; hence the term has come to be used for anything which is considered as a safeguard or proteo-

tion.—2, "Lynceus;" from him has come the name of a sharp-eyed animal, *the lynx*; also the term "lynx-eyed."—3, "qua pater instabat," *where her father was pursuing*, i. e. along his route, in his track.

CHAPTER XIX.—1, "ubi obvium haberet bovem," *where he might meet an ox*.—2, "Semele," the daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.—3, "Ino," also daughter of Cadmus, and wife of Athamas.—4, "Agave," another daughter of Cadmus.—5, "concessit," &c., *went for refuge to the Illyrians*.—6, "convenientibus," &c., *the rocks coming together at the sound of the lyre*.

CHAPTER XX.—1, "Oedipus;" Greek Οἰδῖππος, from οἶδος, a swelling, and ποῖς, a foot; *swollen-footed*.—2, "aspirare," *to reach, or to gain access*.

CHAPTER XXI.—1, "satius duxerunt," *thought it better*.—2, "Tiresias," a celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes.—3, "secunda omnia Thebanis cesserunt," *all things turned out favourable to the Thebans*.—4, "alter alterius manu ceciderunt," *both fell, one by the hand of the other*.—5, "elisis faucibus," &c., *her own neck being broken*, i. e. she prevented his cruelty by hanging herself.—6, "ut mortem sibi consciverit," *that she procured death to herself*, i. e. committed suicide.

CHAPTER XXII.—1, "Niobe;" she was the daughter of Tantalus, and the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes; having a numerous and distinguished progeny of seven sons and seven daughters, she imprudently boasted of them to Latona, who had only Apollo and Diana; Apollo and Diana, to avenge the insult done to their mother, slew with their arrows all the sons and daughters of Niobe, and Niobe herself was changed into a rock wet with perpetual tears.—

2, "egit cum Myrtilo," *arranged with Myrtilus*.—3, "quod axi extremo," &c., *that he should remove the iron, which is fixed upon the end of the axis that is inserted in the boxes of the wheels, and which keeps the wheels from running off*, i. e. *that he should take out the linchpin*.—4, "Peloponnesus," from Πέλοψ, and νῆσος, an island; *the island of Pelops*, the southern peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.—5, "Atreus," the son of Pelops, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.—6, Aegisthus; from the Greek αἶξ, αἰγός, *a goat*.

CHAPTER XXIII.—1, "Priami," from the Greek πρίαμα, *to buy, to ransom*; Priam was so called because he was ransomed from captivity by the Trojans.—2, "Podarces," from the Greek πούς, *foot*, and ἀρκίω, *to be sufficient, or to be strong; sure-footed*; the original name of Priam; applied also to Achilles.—3, "Pergama;" this was the citadel of Troy; by metonymy, the whole city is often called Pergama.—4, "dignus est visus, qui," &c., *seemed to the gods themselves worthy to decide the dispute which had arisen between Juno, Pallas, and Venus*.

CHAPTER XXIV.—1, "imminebat in omnem injurias," &c., *was inclined to every occasion of redressing the injuries so often received from the Greeks*.—2, "Iphigeniam;" she was the daughter of Agamemnon, who was obliged to offer her in sacrifice to Diana, on account of his having killed one of the harts belonging to that goddess in Aulis. As Troy, in consequence of the decision of Paris, was under the protection of Venus, the Greeks would naturally seek the protection of her rivals, Diana and Juno.

CHAPTER XXV.—1, "magnam partem," *in understood; for the most part, chiefly*.—2, "Allon," one of the Judges of Israel during the Hebrew Commonwealth; see Judges, chap. xii. 11.

CHAPTER XXVI.—1, "Clytæmnestra," the wife of Agamemnon.—2, "ejus adulteri," *her paramour*.—3, "quam cum observari," &c., *whom he believed to be always before his eyes, armed with torches and serpents*.—4, "salvis patriæ legibus," *the laws of his country being safe*, i. e. without violating them.—5, "expiatus," *being purified*, i. e. being free from vengeance by having made suitable atonement.

CHAPTER XXVII.—1, "a populo superveniente," *by the people* (i. e. the attendants of the king) *coming up*.—2, "Lotophagi," from the Greek λωτός, *the lotus*, and φάγω, *to eat*; *lotus-eaters*.—3, "Cyclopes;" Greek κύκλος, *a circle*, and ὤψ, *eye*; *the round-eyed*.—4, "qui ventos adversos utri bus," &c., *who put adverse winds into his ship, shut up in bags; his companions, from idle curiosity, opened the swollen bags*.—5, "instructus herba moly," *being furnished with the herb moly, the symbol of wisdom, which had been given to him by Mercury*.—6, "recenti navigio instructus," *being furnished with a fresh vessel*.—7, "ne tristi vaticinio fidem faceret," *that he might not give faith to the sad prediction*, i. e. that he might not make it true.

# VOCABULARY.

## A

a, ab, abs, prep. *from, by*.  
 abact<sup>us</sup>, a, um (abigo).  
 abdo, -ĕre, -ĭdi, -ĭtum (ab + do), *to put away, to hide*.  
 abdūco, -ĕre, -xi, -tus (ab + duco), *to lead away, to take off*.  
 abductus, a, um (abduco).  
 abĭgo, -ĕre, abĕgi, abactum (ab + ago), *to drive away*.  
 abjectus, a, um, part. (abjicio, -ĕre, ĕci, ectus), *cast down, disheartened, low, abject*.  
 Abrahāmus, i, m. *Abraham*.  
 abreptus, a, um (abripio).  
 abripio, -ĕre, ūi, eptus (ab + rapio), *to tear away, to carry off by violence*.  
 abscindo, -ĕre, cīdi, cissum (ab + scindo), *to tear off, to rend away*.  
 absumo, -ĕre, mpsi, mptum (ab + sumo), *to consume*.  
 Absyrtus, i, m. *Absyr'tus* (brother of Medea).  
 abutor, i, ūsus, dep. (ab + utor), *to abuse, to misuse*.

## ACC

Abŷla, æ, f. *Abyla* (a mountain in Africa).  
 ac, conj. *and*.  
 accēdo, -ĕre, essi, essum (ad + oedo), *to go to, to approach*.  
 accensus, a, um, part. (accendo, -ĕre, ndi, nsum), *kindled, inflamed*.  
 acceptus, a, um (accipio).  
 accessio, ōnis, f. (accedo), *addition, increase, accession*.  
 accīdo, -ĕre, ĭdi (ad + cado), *to fall to, to happen, to come to pass*.  
 accipio, -ĕre, ēpi, eptum (ad + capio), *to take upon one's-self, to receive, to accept*.  
 accommodo, -ĕre, āvi, ātum (ad + commodo, commodus), *to adapt, to apply, to make suitable*.  
 accumbo, -ĕre, cūbui, cūbĭtum (ad + cumbo), *to lie upon, to recline; mensæ accumbere, to recline at table (the ancient posture at meals)*.

## ACC

accūsātus, a, um (accuso), *accused*.  
 Achelōus, i, m. *Achelo'us* (a river of Greece).  
 Achéron, ōtis, m. *Ach'eron* (a river in the Infernal regions).  
 Achilles, is, m. *Achil'les* (a Grecian hero).  
 acies, ēi, f. *edge, line of battle, battle*.  
 Acrisius, i, m. *Acris'ius* (a Grecian hero).  
 Actæon, ōnis, m. *Actæ'on* (a celebrated huntsman).  
 actio, ōnis, f. (actus), *action, act, doing, performance*.  
 actus, a, um (ago); *actus in desperationem, driven to despair*.  
 acūtus, a, um, *sharp, piercing*.  
 ad, prep. *to, towards*.  
 adāmo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + amo), *to love*.  
 Adāmus, i, m. *Adam*.  
 addico, ēre, xi, ctum (ad + dico), *to award, to assign, to devote*.  
 addictus, a, um (addico).  
 additus, a, um (addo).  
 addo, ēre, idi, itum (ad + do), *to add to, to augment, to give*.  
 adduco, ēre, xi, ctum (ad + duco), *to lead, to bring forward, to induce*.  
 adēo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (ad + eo), *to go to, to approach*.  
 adēo, adv. *so much, to such a degree*.

## ADO

adeptus, a, um (adipiscor).  
 adhibeo, ēre, ūi, itus (ad + habeo), *to apply, to employ*.  
 adhuc, adv. *hitherto, thus far*.  
 adigo, ēre, ēgi, actum (ad + ago), *to push, to thrust, to plunge*.  
 adipiscor, ei, adeptus (ad + apiscor), *to attain, to acquire*.  
 adjudico, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + judico), *to award, to adjudge*.  
 adiutor, ōris, m. (adjutus), *assistant, companion*.  
 adjutus, a, um (adjuvo).  
 adjūvans, ntis (adjuvo).  
 adjūvo, āre, jūvi, jūtum (ad + juvo), *to assist, to aid*.  
 Admētus, i, m. *Adme'tus* (king of Thessaly).  
 administer, tri, m. (ad + minister), *servant, attendant*.  
 administra, ō, f. *female servant, handmaiden*.  
 administro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + ministro), *to manage, to govern*.  
 admōnēo, ēre, ūi, itum (ad + moneo), *to put in mind, to admonish, to warn*.  
 admonitus, a, um (admoneo).  
 admotus, a, um (admoveo).  
 admōvēo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (ad + moveo), *to bring near, to apply*.  
 adōlescens, ntis, m. (adoleasco), *a youth, a young man*.  
 adōlesco, ēre, ēvi, or ūi, ultum (ad + olesco), *to grow up, to come to maturity*.

## A D O

## Æ O L

adopto, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + optō), to adopt.

adōrior, īri, ortus (ad + orior), to assail, to attack.

adortus, a, um (adorior), having attacked.

adōro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + oro), to pray to, to adore.

Adrastæa, æ, f. *Adrastæa* (a surname of Nemesis).

Adrastus, i, m. *Adrastus* (a Grecian hero).

adscio, īre, īvi, itum (ad + scio), to take to one's-self, to receive, to admit.

adscisco, ēre, īvi, itum (ad + scisco), to receive, to admit, to call to one's aid.

adscitus, a, um (adscio, or adscisco).

adscribo, ēre, psi, ptum (ad + scribo), to attribute, to impute, to ascribe.

adsum, adesse, adfui (ad + sum), to be present at, to aid, to assist.

adulter, tēri, m. (ad + alter), adulterer.

adultera, æ, f. (adulter), adulteress.

adulterātus, a, um (adultero).

adultero, āre, āvi, ātus (adulter), to commit adultery, to corrupt, to alter, to falsify.

adumbrātus, a, um (adumbro).

adumbro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + umbra), to shadow forth, to represent.

8 \*

advēna, æ, m. (ad + venio), stranger, new-comer.

adventus, ūs, m. (ad + ventus), arrival.

adversus, a, um (ad + versus), contrary, opposite to.

Æacus, i, m. *Æacus* (son of Jupiter and Ægina).

ædes, or ædis, is, f. building, temple.

ædes, ium, f. pl. dwelling-house, palace.

ædifico, āre, āvi, ātum (ædes + facio), to build, to construct.

ædituus, i, m. (ædes + tueor), building-keeper, sexton.

Æëtas, æ, m. *Æëtas* (king of Colchis, and father of Medea).

Ægëus, i, m. *Egeus* (king of Athens, and father of Theseus).

Ægëus, a, um, adj. *Ægean*; Ægeum mare, *Ægean sea*, the Archipelago.

ægrè, adv. with pain, with difficulty.

Ægyptiūs, a, um, Egyptian.

Ægyptus, i, f. Egypt.

Ægysthëus, a, um, *Ægysthian*, belonging to *Egysthus*.

Ægysthus, i, m. *Ægysthus* (a Grecian hero).

Ænëas, æ, m. *Ænëas* (a Trojan hero).

ænigma, atis, n. *enigma*, riddle.

Æöllius, a, um (Æolus), *Æolian*.



## MOL

**Æolus**, i, m. *Æ'olus* (god of the winds).  
**æquo**, ære, āvi, ātum (æquus),  
*to make equal, to level to the ground.*  
**æēr**, æeris, m. *air.*  
**æreus**, a, um (æs, æria), *brazen.*  
**Æsculāpius**, ii, m. *Æscula'pius*  
 (god of medicine).  
**Æson**, ōnis, m. *Æ'son* (a Grecian hero).  
**æstus**, ūs, m. *heat.*  
**ætas**, ātis, f. *age, life.*  
**æternus**, a, um, *eternal; perpetual.*  
**Ætna**, æ, f. *Ætna* (a mountain in Sicily).  
**Ætōlia**, æ, f. *Æto'lia* (a province of Greece).  
**affectus**, a, um, part. (afficio),  
*affected, touched, afflicted.*  
**affēro**, afferre, attūli, allātum,  
 irreg. (ad + fero), *to bring forward, to give, to bear.*  
**afficio**, ěre, ěci, ectum (ad + facio), *to affect, to make an impression upon.*  
**affigo**, ěre, xi, xum (ad + figo),  
*to attach, to annex, to join, to fasten.*  
**affirmo**, ære, āvi, ātum (ad + firmo), *to affirm, to assert, to aver.*  
**afflicto**, ære, āvi, ātum (ad + flictus, figo), *to harass, to torment, to afflict.*  
**Africa**, æ f. *Africa.*

## ALB

**Agamemnon**, ōnis, m. *Agamemnon* (king of Argos, and commander of the Greeks at the siege of Troy).  
**Agāvē**, æs, f. *Agā've* (daughter of Cadmus).  
**Agēnor**, ōriā, m. *Agē'nor* (father of Cadmus).  
**āger**, gri, m. *field, soil, territory.*  
**aggrēdior**, di, essus (ad + gradior), *to approach, to attack, to undertake.*  
**aggressus**, a, um (aggrēdior).  
**agitātus**, a, um (agito).  
**agito**, ære, āvi, ātum (freq. of ago), *to put in motion, to agitate, to impel.*  
**Aglāia**, æ, f. *Aglæ'a* (one of the Graces).  
**agnus**, i, m. *a lamb.*  
**agnosco**, ěre, ōvi, nītum (ad + nosco), *to know, to recognize.*  
**āgo**, āgēre, āgi, actum, *to drive, to act, to do, to perform.*  
**agrestis**, is, e (ager), *rustic, country-like, wild.*  
**agricultūra**, æ, f. (ager, cultura, cultus), *cultivation of the soil, agriculture.*  
**Ailon**, ōnis, m. *Æ'lon* (one of the Judges of the Hebrew Commonwealth).  
**Ajax**, ācis, m. *A'jax* (the name of two Grecian heroes).  
**āla**, æ, f. *wing.*  
**ālātus**, a, um (ala), *winged.*  
**albus**, a, um, *white.*

## A L O

Alcinōūs, i, m. *Alcin'ous* (king of the Phœaciens).  
 Alcmena, æ, f. *Alcme'na* (mother of Hercules).  
 Aleto, ind. f. *Alec'to* (one of the Furies).  
 Alexander, dri, m. *Alexan'der*.  
 aliquando, adv. (aliquis), *at some time*.  
 aliquantisper, adv. (aliquantus), *for some time, awhile*.  
 aliquis, qua, quod, or quid (alius + quis), *somebody, something*.  
 aliter, adv. (alius), *otherwise*.  
 aliunde, adv. (alius), *elsewhere, from some other person, place, or thing*.  
 alius, a, um, *other, another*.  
 allido, ěre, isi, isum (ad + lido), *to dash against*.  
 alligātus, a, um, part. *bound to, attached*.  
 alligo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + ligo), *to bind to*.  
 allisus, a, um (allido).  
 allūdo, ěre, si, sum (ad + ludo), *to sport with, to jest at*.  
 almus, a, um (alo), *nourishing, beneficent*.  
 ālo, ěre, ūi, itum, *to nourish, to support*.  
 alter, ěra, ěrum, gen. erius, *the other, the second; alter . . . .*  
     *alter, the one . . . . the other*.  
 alternus, a, um (alter), *one after another, by turns, alternate*.  
 altus, a, um, *high, lofty*.

## A M O

Amāthūs, untis, f. *Am'athus* (a city of Cyprus).  
 amātor, ōris, m. (amatus, amo), *a lover*.  
 Amāsōnes, um, f. *Am'azons* (female warriors).  
 ambāge, abl. sing.; pl. ambāges, um, ibus, f. (ambi + ago), *a roundabout way, circumlocution, digression, ambiguity*.  
 Ambarvālīa, ōrum, n. (ambi + arvalis, arvum), *Ambarva'lia* (a festival in honour of Ceres).  
 ambi, prep. *around, about* (used only in composition).  
 ambio, ěre, ivi, or ii, itum (ambi + eo), *to go about, to surround, to solicit favour*.  
 ambo, æ, o, *both*.  
 ambūro, ěre, ssi, stam (ambi + uro), *to burn, to burn up*.  
 ambustus, a, um (amburo).  
 āmens, ntis (a + mens), *out of mind, senseless, mad*.  
 āmicītiā, æ, f. (amicus), *friendship*.  
 āmicus, a, um (amo), *friendly*.  
 āmicus, i, m. (amo), *friend*.  
 amitto, ěre, isi, issum (a + mitto), *to send away, to dismiss, to lose*.  
 amissus, a, um (amitto).  
 āmīta, æ, f. *father's sister, paternal aunt*.  
 āmo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to love*.  
 āmor, ōris, m. (amō), *love*.  
 āmōveo, ěre, ōvi, ōtum (a + moveo), *to remove, to take away*.

## AMP

Amphikrāūs, i, m. *Amphikara'ūs*.  
(a hero of Argos).

Amphio, ōnis, m. *Amphi'on* (son  
of Jupiter and Antiope).

Amphitrite, es, f. *Amphitri'te* (a  
sea-goddess, wife of Neptune).

Amphitryō, ōnis, m. *Amphit'-*  
*ryon* (a hero of Mycenæ).

amplector, oti, exus (ambi +  
plector), *to embrace*.

ampūto, āre, āvi, ātum (ambi +  
puto), *to cut off*.

Anchises, æ, m. *Anchi'ses* (a  
Trojan hero, father of Æne-  
as).

anchōra, or ancōra, æ, f. *an-*  
*chor*.

Andromāchè, es, f. *Androm'ache*  
(wife of Hector).

ango, ěre, xi, *to press, to choke,*  
*to torment*.

anguis, is, m. *snake, serpent*.

angustus, a, um (ango), *strait,*  
*narrow*.

ānīma, æ, f. *breath, life, soul*.

ānīmadverto, ěre, ti, sum (ani-  
mus + ad + verito), *to notice,*  
*to punish*.

ānīmal, lis, n. *animal*.

ānīmo, āre, āvi, ātum (anima),  
*to animate, to make alive*.

ānīmus, i, m. *soul, spirit, cou-*  
*rage*.

annūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum (ad + nuo),  
*to nod to, to assent*.

annus, i, m. *year*.

annūus, a, um (annus), *yearly*.

## APP

Antæus, i, m. *Antæ'us* (a Libyan  
giant, slain by Hercules).

ante, prep. *before*.

antēa, adv. *beforehand*.

Antēnor, ōris, m. *Ante'nor* (a  
Trojan hero).

antēquam, conj. *before that, sooner*  
*than*.

antidōtum, i, n. and antidōtus, i,  
m. (anti + dōro), *counter-poi-*  
*son, antidote*.

Antigōne, es, f. *Antig'one* (a  
daughter of Œdipus).

antiquitas, ātis, f. (antiquus),  
*antiquity*.

antrum, i, n. *cave, cavern*.

āper, apri, m. *boar*.

āperio, ěre, ūi, ertum, *to uncover,*  
*to lay open, to disclose*.

apertus, a, um (aperio).

Apollo, īnis, m. *Apol'lo* (the  
sun-god, son of Jupiter and  
Latona).

appello, āre, āvi, ātum (ad +  
pello), *to accost, to name*.

appello, ěre, pūli, pulsum (ad +  
pello), *to bring ashore, to land*  
(spoken of ships).

appendix, icis, f. (appendo), *ad-*  
*dition, supplement, appendix*.

appetitus, a, um (appeto).

appeto, ěre, īvi, or ūi, itum (ad  
+ peto), *to desire, to strive for,*  
*to seek, to assail*.

appōno, ěre, ōsui, ōsitum (ad +  
pono), *to lay near, to serve up,*  
*to place*.

## APP

appositus, a, um (appono).  
 Aprilis, is, m. *April*.  
 ap̄ad, prep. *with, near, in the presence of*.  
 āqua, æ, f. *water*.  
 āquilla, æ, m. *eagle*.  
 Aquinum, i, n. *Aqui'no* (a town of Italy).  
 āra, æ, f. *altar*.  
 ārātrum, i, n. (aro), *plough*.  
 arbiter, -tri, m. *umpire, judge, arbiter*.  
 arbitrium, i, n. (arbiter), *decision, power*.  
 arbitror, āri, ātus (arbiter), *to decide, to think*.  
 arbor, ōris, f. *tree*.  
 arca, æ, f. (arceo), *chest*.  
 Arcādia, æ, f. *Arca'dia* (a province of Greece).  
 arcānum, i, n. (arca), *mystery, secret*.  
 arcūla, æ, f. (arca), *little chest, casket*.  
 argilla, æ, f. *white clay*.  
 Argivus, a, um (Argos), *belonging to Argos, Argive*.  
 Argo, indec. *Argo* (the ship in which the Argonauts sailed after the golden fleece).  
 Argonauta, æ, m. (Argó + nau-), *Argonaut* (a sailor in the Argo).  
 Argos, i, n. *Argos* (the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus).  
 argūmentum, i, n. (arguo), *proof, subject*.

## ASO

Argus, i, m. *Argus* (the hundred-eyed guardian of Io).  
 Ariadnē, ēs, f. *Ariad'ne* (daughter of Minos, king of Crete).  
 Aricia, æ, f. *Arie'ia* (a town of ancient Latium).  
 Aricinus, a, um (Aricia), *Aric'ian*.  
 āries, ētis, m. *ram*.  
 āriēto, āre, āvi, ātum (aries), *to butt like a ram, to strike violently*.  
 arma, ōrum, n. pl. *arms, weapons of war*.  
 armatus, a, um (armo).  
 armentum, i, n. (for arimentum, from aro), *herd of cattle*.  
 armo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to arm*.  
 arripio, ěre, ūi, eptum (ad + rapio), *to seize*.  
 arrōde, ěre, si, sum (ad + rodo), *to nibble at, to gnaw*.  
 arrōgans, ntis (arrogo), *arrogant, assuming, proud*.  
 arrōgantia, æ (arrogans), *arrogance, assumption, pride*.  
 arrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + rogo), *to claim as one's own*.  
 ars, tis, f. *art, skill*.  
 arvum, i, n. (aro), *cultivated ground, a field*.  
 arx, cis, f. (arceo), *fortress, citadel*.  
 ascendo, ěre, di, sum (ad + scando), *to climb, to mount up, to ascend*.  
 Ascolia, ōrum, n. pl. *Asco'lia* (certain festivals of Bacchus).

## ASI

Asia, æ, f. *A'sia*.  
 aspectus, a, um (aspicio).  
 aspectus, ūs, m. *appearance, aspect*.  
 aspicio, ěre, exi, ectum (ad + spicio), *to behold, to perceive*.  
 aspiro, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + spiro), *to breathe towards, to aspire to*.  
 asporto, āre, āvi, ātum (abs + porto), *to carry off*.  
 Assārācus, i, m. *Assar'acus* (king of Phrygia).  
 assentior, Iri, nsus (ad + sentio), *to assent to, to acquiesce in*.  
 assēquor, i, secutus (ad + sequor), *to overtake, to reach, to attain*.  
 assigno, āre, āvi, ātum (ad + signo), *to assign, to mark, to designate, to give*.  
 Astarte, es, f. *Astar'te* (the Syrian Venus).  
 Astræa, æ, f. *Astræ'a* (the goddess of justice).  
 astrum, i, n. *star*.  
 astus, ūs, m. *dexterity, adroitness, cunning, craft, astuteness*.  
 Astyānax, actis, m. *Asty'anax* (a son of Hector).  
 asyllum, i, n. *place of refuge, asylum*.  
 at, conj. *but*.  
 Athamas, antis, m. *Ath'amas* (son of Æolus).  
 Athenienses, ium, m. pl. *the Ath'e'nians*.

## AUD

Athēniensis, is, e (Athenæ), *Ath'e'nian*.  
 Atlas, antis, m. *Atlas* (a king, and a mountain, in Mauritania).  
 atque, conj. *and*.  
 Atreus, i, m. *At'reus* (king of Argos, and father of Agamemnon and Menelaus).  
 Atropos, i, f. *At'ropos* (one of the three Fates).  
 Attica, æ, f. *At'tica* (a country of Greece).  
 attigi (atingo).  
 attinēo, ěre, ūi, entum (ad + teneo), *to reach, to attain, to hold*.  
 attingo, ěre, ūi, tactum (ad + tango), *to touch, to border, to arrive at*.  
 attollo, ěre (perf. and sup. wanting; ad + tollo), *to raise, to elevate*.  
 attonitus, a, um (attono), *thunderstruck, stunned, astonished*.  
 attōno, āre, ūi, itum (ad + tono), *to thunder at, to stun, to astonish*.  
 attribūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum (ad + tribuo), *to assign, to attribute*.  
 auctor, ōris, m. (auctus, augeo), *author*.  
 auctoritas, ātis, f. (auctor), *authority*.  
 audācia, æ, f. (audax), *boldness, audacity*.  
 audax, ācis (audeo), *bold, daring*.  
 audēo, ěre, ausus, *to dare, to be bold*.

## A U D

audīens, entis (audio), *hearing, one who hears.*

audīo, ire, ivi, ī, itum, *to hear, to obey.*

aufēro, ferre, abstūli, ablātum (ab + fero), *to carry off.*

Augias, and Augēas, æ, m. *Auge'as* (king of Elis).

Augustinus, i, m. (Augustus), *Augus'tine* (one of the Fathers of the Latin church).

Aulis, idis, f. *Au'lis* (a seaport in Boeotia).

aurēs, a, um (aurum), *golden.*

auriga, æ, m. (aurea + ago) *charioteer.*

auris, is, f. *ear.*

Aurōra, æ, f. *Auro'ra*, dawn, morning.

ausus, a, um, part. (audeo), *attempted, undertaken.*

aut, conj. or.

auxilium, i, n. (augeo), *aid, assistance.*

āvārus, a, um (aveo), *covetous, avaricious.*

āversātus, a, um, part. (aversor), *having avoided, repulsed.*

āversor, āri, ātus (aversus, averto), *to turn from, to reject, to avoid.*

āverto, ěre, ti, sum (a + verto), *to turn away, to avert.*

āvidus, a, um (aveo), *eager for, greedy of.*

avis, is, f. *bird.*

axis, is, m. *axletree, axle.*

## B E N

## B.

Bacchānālīa, ium, or ōrum, n. pl. (Bacchus), *festivals of Bacchus.*

bacchans, ntis (bacchor), a *bacchant* (one who joins in the revels of Bacchus).

Bacchantes, ium, f. pl. *the Bacchantes* (female revellers at the festivals of Bacchus).

bacchor, āri, ātus (Bacchus), *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus, to revel, to rage, to act wildly.*

Bacchus, i, m. *Bac'chus* (the god of wine).

bācūlum, i, n. and bācūlus, i, m. *staff, walking-stick.*

barba, æ, f. *beard.*

Bellērōphon, ontis, m. *Bellerophon* (the slayer of the Chimæra).

Bellōna, æ, f. (bellum), *Bello'na* (the goddess of war).

bellūa, æ, f. *beast.*

bellum, i, n. *war.*

Bēlus, i, m. *Be'lus* (the founder of Babylon).

bēnē, adv. (bonus), *well.*

bēnēficiūm, i, n. (bene + facio), *benefit, service.*

bēnēvōlentia, æ, f. (bene + volens, volo), *benevolence, kindness.*

bēnigne, adv. (benignus), *kindly, courteously.*

## B E E

## C A M

bēnignitas, ātis, f. (benignus),  
kindness, courtesy.

Bērēcynthia, æ, f. (Berecyn-  
thus), *Berecyn'thia* (a name  
of Cybele, who was worship-  
ped in Mount Berecynthus).

Bērēcynthus, i, m. *Berecyn'thus*  
(a mountain of Phrygia, sa-  
cred to Cybele).

biceps, bicipitis (bis + caput),  
two-headed.

bifrons, ntis (bis + frons), two-  
faced.

bini, æ, a, two by two, pair,  
couple.

bipēs, ēdis, all gend. (bis +  
pes), two-footed.

bis, adv. twice.

bōnus, a, um, good.

brēvia, ium, n. (brevis), shoals.

brūtus, a, um, dull, stupid.

bulia, æ, f. *boss, stud* (a small  
ornament, mostly of gold,  
worn upon the neck by Ro-  
man boys, and laid aside  
when they came to maturity).

## C.

cachinnus, i, m. (cachinno),  
loud laughter.

Cācus, i, m. *Ca'cus* (a giant,  
who lived in a cave).

cādāver, ēris, n. (cado), *dead*  
*body, corpse*.

Cadmus, i, m. *Cad'mus* (the in-  
ventor of letters).

cādo, ěre, cēcīdi, cāsum, to fall,  
to perish.

cādus, i, m. *jar, jug, bottle*.

cæcus, a, um, blind.

cædes, is, f. (cædo), *slaughter,*  
*massacre*.

cædo, ěre, cēcīdi, cāsum, to cut,  
to slay, to slaughter.

cærēmōniæ, arum, f. pl. (Ceres),  
religious rites, ceremonies.

cæsus, a, um (cædo).

cæteri, æ, a, pl. the others.

cæterum, adv. for the rest, be-  
sides, but.

cālāmitas, ātis, f. (calamus),  
misfortune, loss, calamity.

cālendæ, ārum, f. pl. (calo), the  
calends (the first day of the  
Roman month).

Calliōpe, æ, f. *Cal'io'pe* (the  
Muse of epic poetry).

Calpe, es, f. and Calpe, is, m.  
*Cal'pe* (one of the pillars of  
Hercules, a high mountain,  
on the European side, now  
called Gibraltar).

cālumniā, æ, f. *false accusation*.

calx, cis, m. and f. *heel*.

Cālŷdōnŷus, a, um (Calydon),  
*Calydo'nian*.

Cālŷpso, ŷs, f. *Calyp'so* (a  
nymph).

Cāmillus, i, m. *Camil'lus* (a  
distinguished Roman); any  
noble youth employed in reli-  
gious services.

campus, i, m. *field, plain*.

## CAN

**candidus**, a, um (candeo), *white, clear, shining.*  
**cāninus**, a, um (canis), *canine, belonging to a dog.*  
**cānis**, is, m. and f. *dog.*  
**cāno**, ěre, cēcīni, cantum, *to sing, to chaunt, to celebrate.*  
**cānōrus**, a, um (cano), *melodious, harmonious.*  
**canto**, āre, āvi, ātum (cantus, cano), *to chaunt, to enchant, to celebrate.*  
**cantus**, ūs, m. (cano), *song, singing.*  
**Cāphāræus**, a, um, *Capharæ'an, belonging to Capharæ'us.*  
**cāpio**, ěre, cēpi, captum, *to take, to seize.*  
**caprīnus**, a, um (capra), *pertaining to goats.*  
**capsūla**, æ, f. (capsa), *a small box, a casket.*  
**capto**, āre, āvi, ātum (captus, capio), *to snatch at, to seize, to win.*  
**captus**, a, um, part. (capio), *taken, captured, deprived of.*  
**cāput**, itis, n. *head, chapter.*  
**Cāpys**, ūs, m. *Ca'pys (a Trojan chief).*  
**carcer**, ěris, m. *prison.*  
**cārĕo**, ěre, ūi, ĭtum, *to be without, to want.*  
**carmen**, ĩnis, n. (originally carmen, cano), *song, poem.*  
**carāffex**, ĩcis, m. (cario + facio), *executioner, hangman.*

## CER

**cāro**, carnis, f. *flesh.*  
**Cārōlus**, i, m. *Charles.*  
**Carthāgo**, ĩnis, f. *Carthage.*  
**cārus**, a, um, *dear.*  
**Cassandra**, æ, f. *Cassan'dra (a daughter of Priam).*  
**Castor**, ōris, m. *Castor (twin brother of Pollux).*  
**castra**, ōrum, n. pl. *camp.*  
**cāsus**, ūs, m. (cado), *fall, event, chance.*  
**cātēna**, æ, f. *chain.*  
**Caucāsus**, i, m. *Cau'casus (a chain of mountains).*  
**cauda**, æ, f. *tail.*  
**causa**, æ, f. *cause, reason, motive.*  
**cautes**, is, f. *a sharp rock.*  
**ceoidi** (cado).  
**cēdo**, ěre, cessi, cessum, *to retire, to yield.*  
**cēlēber**, bria, is, a, *celebrated, renowned.*  
**cēlēbrātus**, a, um, part. (celebro).  
**cēlēbro**, āre, āvi, ātum (celeber), *to celebrate, to solemnize.*  
**cēlēritas**, ātis, f. (celer), *swiftness, celerity.*  
**censĕo**, ěre, ui, sum, *to weigh, to estimate, to judge, to think.*  
**Centaurus**, i, m. *Cent'aur (a monster — half man, half horse).*  
**centum**, indecl. *hundred.*  
**cĕra**, æ, f. *wax.*



## CER

Cerberus, i, m. *Cer'berus* (a three-headed monster).  
 Cērēs, ēris, f. *Ce'res* (goddess of agriculture).  
 cernūo, āre, āvi, ātum (cerno), *to fall head-foremost*.  
 certāmen, īnis, n. (certo), *contest*.  
 certo, āre, āvi, ātum (certus), *to contend, to strive*.  
 certus, a, um (cerno), *certain, sure*.  
 cerva, æ, f. *hind* (female deer).  
 cervix, icis, f. *neck*.  
 cervus, i, m. *stag* (male deer).  
 cessi (cedo).  
 Chārites, um, f. pl. *Graces*.  
 Chāron, ontis, m. *Cha'ron* (the ferryman in the lower regions).  
 charus, a, um (see carus).  
 Chārybdis, is, f. *Charyb'dis* (a dangerous whirlpool).  
 Chersonēsus, i, f. *Cherson'e'sus* (a peninsula of Thrace).  
 Chīmæra, or Chīmēra, æ, f. *Chim'e'ra* (a fabulous monster).  
 Chīro, also Chīron, ōnis, m. *Chi'ron* (one of the Centaurs).  
 Chlōris, idis, f. *Chlo'ris* (the goddess of flowers).  
 Christiānus, a, um (Christus), *Christian*.  
 chrōnōlōgus, i, m. *chronologist*.  
 Chus, indecl., also Chusus, i, m. *Chus* (name of a man).

## CLI

clibus, i, m. *food*.  
 cicāda, æ, f. *cicada, tree-cricket*.  
 Cilicīa, æ, f. *Cilic'ia* (a province of Asia Minor).  
 cingo, ēre, nxi, netum, *to surround, to engirdle*.  
 cinis, ēris, m. *ashes*.  
 circa, prep. *around*.  
 Circe, ēa, f. *Cir'ce* (a sea-nymph).  
 circum, prep. *around*.  
 circumfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. (circum + fero), *to carry around, to spread, to publish abroad*.  
 circumfusus, a, um, part. (circumfundo), *strewn about*.  
 citro, adv. *higher*.  
 civitas, ātis, f. (civis), *state, city*.  
 clādes, is, f. *defeat, destruction, catastrophe*.  
 clam, adv. *secretly*.  
 clāmor, ōris, m. (clamo), *shout, cry, clamor*.  
 clārus, a, um, *clear, bright, illustrious*.  
 classis, is, f. *fleet*.  
 claudo, ēre, si, sum, *to shut, to close*.  
 claudus, a, um, *lame*.  
 clāva, æ, f. *club, cudgel*.  
 clāvis, is, f. *key*.  
 clāvus, i, m. *rudder, helm*.  
 Clīo, ūs, f. *Clī'o* (the muse of history).

## OLO

Clōtho, ūs, f. *Clō'tho* (one of the three Fates, the spinner).  
 clŭpēolus, i, m. (clypeus), *little shield*.  
 clŭpēs, i, m. *shield*.  
 Clytemnestra, æ, f. *Clytemnes'tra* (wife of Agamemnon).  
 cōactus, a, um (eogo).  
 Cōcŭtus, i, m. *Cocy'tus* (a river in the lower regions).  
 cœlestis, is, e (cœlum), *heavenly, celestial*.  
 cœlum, i, n. *heaven*.  
 cœnum, i, n. *dirt, mud*.  
 cœpio, ire, pi, ptum (used only in the preterite tenses), *to begin*.  
 cœptus, a, um, part. (cœpio), *begun*.  
 cōgito, āre, āvi, ātum (con + agito), *to think*.  
 cognŭtus, a, um (cognosco).  
 cognōmen, īnis, n. (con + nomen), *surname, family name*.  
 cognosco, ēre, ōvi, itum (con + nosco), *to recognize, to apprehend, to know*.  
 cōgo, ēre, cōēgi, cōactum (con + ago), *to compel, to force*.  
 Colchi, ōrum, *Col'chians*.  
 Colchis, idis, f. *Col'chis* (a country of Asia).  
 Colchus, a, um, *Col'chian*.  
 collātus, a, um (confero).  
 collectus, a, um, part. (colligo).  
 collēgium, i, n. (collega, con + lego), *college, fraternity*.

## COM

collēgo, ēre, ēgi, ectum (con + lego), *to gather, to collect, to amass*.  
 collōcātus, a, um (colloco).  
 collōco, āre, āvi, ātum (con + loco), *to place, to put, to lay out*.  
 collōquŭm, i, n. (con + loquor), *conference*.  
 collūdo, ēre, ūsi, ūsum (con + ludo), *to sport with, to act covertly*.  
 collum, i, n. *neck*.  
 collŭries, ēi, f. (con + laeo), *collection of filth, swill*.  
 cōlo, ēre, ūi, cultum, *to cultivate, to cherish, to honour, to reverence, to worship*.  
 cōlumba, æ, f. *dove*.  
 cōlūma, æ, f. *column*.  
 cōlus, i, m. *distaff*.  
 cōma, æ, f. *hair*.  
 cōmēdo, edēre, or ease, ēdi, ēsum, or estum (con + edo), *to eat, to consume*.  
 cōmes, itis, m. and f. (con + eo), *companion*.  
 cōmēsus, a, um (comedo).  
 cōmītas, ātis, f. (comis), *courteousness, affability*.  
 cōmītātus, ūs, m. (comes), *train, attending company*.  
 cōmītor, āre, ātus (comes), *to accompany*.  
 commendātio, ōnis, f. (commendo), *commendation, recommendation*.

## COM

commendāſſſus, a, um (commendatio), *commendatory*.  
 commentārium, i, n. and -us, i, m. (commentor), *note-book, commentary*.  
 commentum, i, n. (commentior), *falsehood*.  
 commēto, ēre, ūi, itum; also commēto, ēri, itus (con + mereo), *to merit, to deserve*.  
 commiseratio, ōnis, f. (commiseror), *pity*.  
 commissus, a, um, part. (committo), *joined, committed*.  
 committo, ēre, isi, issum (con + mitto), *to join, to commit*.  
 commode, adv. (commodus), *fitly, conveniently*.  
 commodum, i, n. (commodum), *advantage*.  
 commodus, a, um (con + modus), *fit, convenient*.  
 communis, is, e (con + munus), *common*.  
 comparo, āre, āvi, ātum (con + paro), *to compare, to acquire, to prepare*.  
 compello, ēre, ūli, alsum (con + pello), *to drive together, to compel, to urge*.  
 comperto, ire, ēri, ertum (con + aperio), *to discover, to find out*.  
 comperus, a, um (comperio).  
 Compitalia, ōrum, n. pl. (compitum), *the Compitalia (festival of the Compita, or cross-roads)*.

## CON

Compitalia, ōrum, n. pl. (see Compitalia).  
 compitum, i, n. and compitus, i, m. (con + peto), *cross-roads, (a place where several roads meet)*.  
 compōno, ēre, ōsui, ōsitum (con + pono), *to put together, to settle, to arrange*.  
 compositus, a, um (compono).  
 comprehendo, ēre, di, sum (con + prehendo), *to seize, to catch, to comprehend*.  
 compuli (compello).  
 cōnātus, a, um, part. (conor), *having attempted*.  
 concāvus, a, um (con + cavus), *concave, vaulted*.  
 concēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum (con + cedo), *to retreat, to yield, to grant, to go for refuge*.  
 concentus, ūs, m. (con + cantus), *harmony, concord*.  
 conceptus, a, um (concipio).  
 concessus, a, um (concedo).  
 concha, se, f. *muscle-shell, bivalve-shell*.  
 concido, ēre, di, sum (con + cado), *to cut to pieces, to slaughter*.  
 conefdo, ēre, di (con + cado), *to fall, to perish*.  
 conciliatus, a, um (concilio).  
 concilio, āre, āvi, ātum (concillium), *to win over, to make friendly, to procure*.  
 concipio, ēre, cāpi, ceptum (con + capio), *to take, to conceive*.

## CON

**concisus, a, um (concido).**  
**concito, āre, āvi, ātum (con + cito), to rouse, to excite.**  
**concordia, æ, f. (concor), union, agreement, concord.**  
**concor, dis (con + cor), united, agreeing.**  
**conculco, āre, āvi, ātum (con + culco, for calco), to tread under foot, to condemn.**  
**concurro, ěre, ri, sum (con + curro), to run together, to unite, to agree.**  
**concutio, ěre, ssi, ssum (con + quatio), to shake, to agitate thoroughly.**  
**conditio, ōnis, f. (condo), condition, rank.**  
**conditor, ōris, m. (conditus), founder.**  
**conditus, a, um (condo).**  
**condo, ěre, didi, ditum (con + do), to found, to establish, to build.**  
**confectus, a, um (conficio).**  
**confĕro, ferre, tūli, collātum (con + fero), to bring together, to unite, to give, to compare.**  
**confessus, a, um (confiteor).**  
**conficio, ěre, ěci, ectum (con + facio), to make, to finish, to spend.**  
**configo, ěre, xi, ixum (con + figo), to pierce.**  
**confiteor, ěri, essus (con + fateor), to confess, to avow.**

## CON

**confixi (configo).**  
**confixus, a, um (configo).**  
**conflagro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + flagro), to burn up.**  
**confiātus, a, um (conflo).**  
**conflicto, āre, āvi, ātum (conflictus, configo), also confictor, āri, ātus, dep. to afflict, to lament, to struggle with.**  
**conflo, āre, āvi, ātum (con + flo), to blow up, to kindle, to inflame.**  
**confodio, ěre, di, ssum (con + fodio), to dig thoroughly, to pierce.**  
**confossus, a, um (confodio).**  
**confugio, ěre, fūgi (con + fugio), to flee to, to take refuge.**  
**confusus, a, um, part. (confundo), confused.**  
**conģero, ěre, ssi, stum (con + gero), to bring together, to heap up.**  
**conģestus, a, um (conģero).**  
**conģredior, di, essus (con + gradior), to meet, to engage with, to fight.**  
**conģressus, a, um (conģredior).**  
**conjectus, a, um (conģicio).**  
**conģicio, ěre, ĵeci, jectum (con + jacio), to throw together, to conjecture, to throw.**  
**conģūgiūm, ii, n. (con + jugo), marriage.**  
**conģūro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + juro), to conspire.**

- conjug, ūgis, m. and f. (con + jungo), *husband, wife.*
- cōnor, āri, ātus, *to endeavour, to try.*
- consanguinitas, ātis, f. (consanguineus), *blood-relationship.*
- concisco, ēre, iui, itum (con + scisco), *to decree, to inflict or execute.*
- conscius, a, um (con + scio), *knowing to one's-self, having self-knowledge of.*
- consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + sācro), *to dedicate, to consecrate.*
- consēquor, qui, secūtus (con + sequor), *to follow up, to acquire, to obtain.*
- consisto, ēre, constiti, stitum (con + sisto), *to stop.*
- conspēctus, a, um (conspicio).  
conspicio, ēre, exi, ectum (con + spicio), *to see, to consider.*
- conspīro, āre, āvi, ātum (con + spiro), *to conspire.*
- constans, ntis, adj. all genders, (consto), *constant, firm.*
- constitūō, ēre, ūi, ūtum (con + statuo), *to establish, to determine, to appoint.*
- constitūtus, a, um (constituo).
- constrictus, a, um (constringo).
- constringo, ēre, nxi, ictum (con + stringo), *to bind, to fetter, to constrain.*
- constrūo, ēre, xi, ctum (con + struo), *to build, to construct.*
- consuesco, ēre, ēvi, ētum (con + suesco), *to be accustomed.*
- consūlo, ēre, ūi, ultum (consul), *to consult.*
- consulto, āre, āvi, ātum (consulo), *to consult.*
- consultus, a, um (consulo).
- contemno, ēre, mpsi, mptum, (con + temno), *to despise.*
- contendo, ēre, di, tum (con + tendo), *to stretch, to hasten.*
- contentio, ōnis, f. (contentus), *contention.*
- contigi (contingo).
- contīnēo, ēre, ūi, entum (con + teneo), *to hold, to contain, to retain.*
- contingo, ēre, igi, tactum (con + tango), *to touch, to arrive at, to befall, to happen.*
- contra, adv. *on the other hand.*
- contra ac, *otherwise than.*
- contra, prep. *against, opposite to.*
- contrōversia, æ, f. (contra + versus, verto), *difference, dispute.*
- contuli (confero).
- convēnio, ire, ōni, entum (con + venio), *to assemble, to come together.*
- conversio, ōnis, f. (con + versus, verto), *turning round, revolution.*
- conversus, a, um (converto).
- converto, ēre, ti, sum (con + verto), *to turn round, to change.*
- cūōrior, iri, ortus (con + orior), *to rise.*

## C C O

coërtus, a, um (coërior).  
 cor, dis, n. *heart*.  
 Coreÿra, æ, f. *Corcy'ra* (an island of the Egean).  
 Corinthus, i, m. *Cor'inith* (a city of Greece).  
 cornu, n. *horn*.  
 corōna, æ, f. *crown, assembly*.  
 corpus, ōris, n. *body*.  
 correptus, a, um (corripio).  
 corripio, ēre, pui, eptum (con + rapio), *to seize*.  
 corrumpo, ēre, ūpi, uptum (con + rumpo), *to corrupt*.  
 corruptus, a, um (corrumpo).  
 cortex, icis, m. and f. *bark*.  
 cortina, æ, f. *kettle*.  
 Cōrÿbantes, um, m. pl. *Coryban'tes* (priests of Cybele).  
 crēdo, ēre, idi, itum, *to believe*.  
 crēo, āre, āvi, ātum, *to create, to produce*.  
 Crēon, ontis, m. *Cre'on* (a king of Corinth).  
 Crēta, æ, f. *Crete* (an island).  
 Crēusa, æ, f. *Creu'sa* (a daughter of Priam).  
 crimen, inis, n. *crime, accusation*.  
 crūciātus, ūs, m. (crucio), *torture*.  
 crūcio, āre, āvi, ātum (crux), *to torment*.  
 crudelis, is, e (crudus), *cruel, inhuman*.  
 crūor, ōris, m. *blood, gore*.  
 crūs, ūris, n. *leg, skin*.

## C U R

cultar, tri, m. (cultus), *coulter, knife*.  
 cultus, a, um (colo).  
 cultus, ūs, m. (colo), *culture, honour, worship*.  
 cum, prep. *with*.  
 cum, conj. *when, although* (same as quum).  
 cūmulo, āre, āvi, ātum (cumulus), *to heap up, to increase*.  
 cūmulus, i, m. *heap, mound*.  
 cūnābūla, ōrum, n. pl. (cunæ), *cradle*.  
 cūnæ, ārum, f. pl. *cradle*.  
 cūpiditas, ātis, f. (cupidus), *desire, longing*.  
 Cūpido, inis, m. (cupidus), *Cupid* (the god of love).  
 cūpido, inis, f. (cupidus), *desire, wish, passion*.  
 cūra, æ, f. *care, anxiety*.  
 Cūrētes, um, m. pl. *Cure'tes* (ancient inhabitants of Crete).  
 cūrīositas, ātis, f. (curiosus), *curiosity, desire of knowledge*.  
 cūrīosus, a, um (cura), *careful, curious, inquisitive*.  
 curis, is, m. *spear* (also written quiris).  
 cūro, āre, āvi, ātum (cura), *to care for*.  
 currus, ūs, m. (curro), *chariot, car*.  
 cursus, ūs, m. (curro), *course, voyage*.  
 cūrūlis, is, e (currus), *curule, pertaining to the chariot of state*.

## CUS

custōdīa, æ, f. (custos), *watch, guardianship.*  
 custos, ōdis, m. *guard, watch, keeper.*

custōdīo, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum (custos),  
*to guard.*

cūtis, is, f. *skin.*

Cyānēm, ārum, f. pl. *the Cyaneæ* (two rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, called also Symplegades).

Cybēle, ěs, f. *Cybele* (the mother of the gods).

Cyclōpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclopes* (a race of giants).

Cyclops, is, m. *a Cyclops.*

cyonus, i, m. (also written cygnus), *swan.*

Cythēra, ōrum, n. pl. *Cytherea* (an island consecrated to Venus).

## D.

dactylus, i, m. *dactyl* (a certain foot in poetry); also, *a priest of Cybele.*

damno, āre, āvi, ātum. (damnum), *to condemn.*

damnum, i, n. *loss, damage.*

Dānāē, ěs, f. *Danaë* (daughter of Acrisius).

Dāphnē, ěs, f. *Daphne* (daughter of the river-god Peneus).

Dardānus, i, m. *Dardanus* (the founder of Dardana, in Troas).

## DEC

dātus, a, um, part. (do), *given.*

dē, prep. abl. *from, of, out of, over.*

dēa, æ, f. *godless.*

dēbello, āre, āvi, ātum (de + bello), *to conquer thoroughly, to subdue.*

dēbēo, ěre, ūi, ĩtum (de + habeo), *to owe.*

dēbilito, āre, āvi, ātum (debilis), *to weaken.*

dēbītus, a, um (debeo).

dēcanto, āre, āvi, ātum (de + canto), *to chaunt, to celebrate.*  
 dēcem, indec. *ten.*

Dēcember, bris, m. (decem + ber), *December* (the 10th month in the Roman calendar).

dēceptus, a, um (decipio).

dēcerno, ěre, crēvi, crētum (de + cerno), *to discern, to decide.*

dēcerto, āre, āvi, ātum (de + certo), *to contend, to combat.*

dēcīdo, ěre, ĩdi (de + cado), *to fall.*

dēcīmus, a, um (decem), *tenth.*

dēcīpio, ěre, cēpi, ceptum (de + capio); *to entrap, to beguile, to deceive.*

dēcresco, ěre, crēvi, crētum (de + cresco), *to decrease, to diminish.*

dēcērētus, a, um (decerno).

decrevi (see decerno).

dēcus, ōris, n. (deceo), *honour, glory, dignity, propriety.*

## DED

dēdo, ēre, idi, itum (de + do),  
to give up, to surrender.  
dēduco, ēre, xi, ctum (de + du-  
co), to lead forth, to draw out.  
dēfero, ferre, tuli, lātum (de +  
fero), to bear away, to trans-  
port.  
dēfluō, ēre, xi, xum (de + fluo),  
to flow down.  
dēformis, is, e (de + forma), de-  
formed, misshapen.  
dēformo, āre, āvi, ātum (de +  
forma), to disfigure, to ravage.  
dēgēnēr, ēris (de + genus), de-  
generate, base.  
dēgo, ēre, gi (de + ago), to spend,  
to pass.  
deinceps, adv. (dein + capio),  
thenceforth, next following.  
deinde, adv. (de + inde), there-  
upon, thereafter, then.  
Dēiphōbus, i, m. *Deiph'ochus* (a  
son of Priam).  
Dējānira, or Dēiānira, ae, f. *De-  
jani'ra* (wife of Hercules).  
dejeci (see dejicio).  
dējectus, a, um (dejicio).  
dējīcio, ēre, jēci, jectum (de +  
jacio), to cast down, to hurl.  
dēlātus, a, um (defero).  
dēlēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, to destroy.  
dēlētus, a, um (deleo).  
delictum, i, n. (delinquo), fault,  
offence, crime.  
Dēlios, a, um, *De'lian*.  
Dēlos, i, f. *De'los* (an island).

## DES

Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. *Del'phi* (a  
city of Phocia).  
Delphicus, a, um, *Del'phian*.  
dēmando, āre, āvi, ātum (de  
+ mando), to give in charge,  
to commit.  
dēmonstro, āre, āvi, ātum (de  
+ monstro), to point out, to  
make known, to prove.  
dēmum, adv. at length.  
dēnique, adv. at length, finally.  
dēpello, ēre, pūli, pulsum (de  
+ pello), to drive out, to ex-  
pel.  
dēpictus, a, um (depingo).  
dēpingo, ēre, nxi, ictum (de +  
pingo), to paint, to represent,  
to depict.  
dēplōro, āre, āvi, ātum (de +  
ploro), to regret, to deplore.  
dēpono, ēre, sūi, situm (de +  
pono), to lay aside.  
dēporto, āre, āvi, ātum (de +  
porto), to carry off, to trans-  
port.  
dēprāvo, āre, āvi, ātum (de +  
pravō), to distort, to disfigure.  
dēprēhensus, a, um (deprehen-  
do), caught, discovered.  
dēprīme, ēre, pressi, pressum  
(de + premo), to depress, to  
sink, to lower.  
dēscribo, ēre, psi, ptum (de +  
scribo), to copy off, to describe,  
to delineate, to represent.  
dēsēro, ēre, ui, ertum (de +  
sero), to abandon, to desert.



## DES

dēsīno, ēre, īvi, or īi, itum (de + sino), *to leave off, to cease, to desist.*

dēsperātio, ōnis, f. (despero), *despair.*

dēspicĭe, ēre, exi, ectum (de + spicio), *to look down upon, to despise, to disdain.*

dēstīno, āre, āvi, ātum (de + stano, obs.), *to destine, to establish.*

dēstītūo, ēre, ūi; ūtum (de + statuo), *to leave alone, to forsake, to abandon.*

dēstītūtus, a, um (destituo).

dētēgo; ēre, xi, ctum (de + tego), *to uncover, to lay bare, to expose.*

dētēstātus, a, um (detestor).

dētēstor, āri, ātus (de + testor), *to execrate, to detest.*

dētrāho, ēre, xī, ctum (de + traho), *to pull off, to take away, to remove.*

dētrūdo, ēre, si, sum (de + trudo), *to thrust out, to dislodge, to dispossess.*

dētūli (deferro).

Deucālĭon, ōnis, m. *Deuca'liou* (a king in Thessaly).

Dēus, i, m. *God.*

dēvincio, īre, nxi, netum (de + vincio), *to bind, to make fast.*

dēvincetus, a, um (devincio).

dēvōro, āre, āvi, ātum (de + voro), *to devour.*

## DIM

dēvōvēo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum (de + voveo), *to devote, to set apart by vow.*

dextra, æ, f. (also, dextera), *the right hand.*

Dīāna, æ, f. *Dia'na* (goddess of the chase).

dīcācĭtas, ātis, f. (dicax), *raillery, inclination to raillery, banter.*

dīco, āre, āvi, ātum (dico, dicere), *to dedicate, to consecrate.*

dīco, ēre, xi, ctum, *to speak, to say.*

dictĭto, āre, āvi, ātum (dicto), *to say frequently, to repeat, to assert.*

dictus, a, um (dico).

didici (see disco).

dīdūco, ēre, xi, ctum (di + duco), *to separate, to divide.*

diductus, a, um (diduco).

dīes, ēi, m. and f. *day.*

Dīespĭter, tris, m. (dies, or Dis + pater), *Dies'piter* (a name of Jupiter).

dīgĭtus, i, m. *finger.*

dignĭtas, ātis, f. (dignus), *worthiness, dignity, distinction.*

dignus, a, um, *worthy.*

dii, deorum, pl. of Deus.

dīmīco, āre, āvi, ātum (di + mico), *to fight, to contend, to struggle.*

dīmīdiātus, a, um (dimidio).

dīmīdiō, āre, āvi, ātum (dimidius), *to divide into two, to halve.*

## DIN

Dindymēne, es, f. (Dindymus),  
*Dindyme'ne* (a name of Cybele).

Dindŷmus, i, m. *Din'dymus* (a mountain of Phrygia).

Dĩomēdes, is, m. *Di'omede* (a Grecian hero.)

Dĩonē, es, f. *Dio'ne* (mother of Venus).

Dĩonŷsia, ōrum, n. pl. (Dionysus), *festival of Bacchus*.

Dĩonŷsius, i, and } *Bacchus*.  
 Dĩonŷsus, i, m. }

Dioscŷri, ōrum, m. pl. *the Dioscu'ri*.

dirae, arum, f. pl. (dirus), *portents, imprecations*.

dirigeo, ěre, gui (di + rigeo),  
*to harden, to become stiff*.

dirimo, ěre; ěmi, emptum (dir, for dis + emo), *to separate, to break off*.

dirŷo, ěre, ŷi, ŷtum (di + ruo),  
*to demolish*.

dirus, a, um, *portentous, fearful, cruel*.

dirŷtus, a, um (diruo).

discĕdo, ěre, ssi, ssum (dis + cedo), *to depart*.

discerpo, ěre, psi, ptum (dis + carpo), *to rend, to tear in pieces*.

discerptus, a, um (discerpo).

disco, ěre, dĩdĩci, *to learn*.

discordia, ae, f. (discors), *discord, disagreement*.

## DIV

discurro, ěre, curri and cŷcurri, cursum (dis + curro), *to run to and fro, to run about*.

discus, i, m. *quoit*.

discŷtio, ěre, ssi, ssum (dis + quatio), *to shake to pieces, to scatter*.

dissĕro, ěre, ŷi, rtum (dis + sero), *to discourse of, to discuss*.

dissĩmlis, is, e (dis + similis), *unlike*.

dissĩpo, ěre, avi, atum (dis + sipo, obs.), *to disperse, to scatter*.

distorquĕo, ěre, rsi, rtum (dis + torqueo), *to distort, to torture*.

distorŷtus, a, um (distorqueo).

distrāho, ěre, xi, ctum (dis + traho), *to tear asunder, to distract*.

distribŷo, ěre, ŷi, ŷtum (dis + tribuo), *to distribute, to divide*.

dĩu, adv. (old abl. of dies), *for a long time*.

dĩurnus, a, um (diu), *daily*.

dĩũturnus, a, um (diu), *lasting a long time, of long duration*.

dĩva, ae, f. *goddess*.

dĩversus, a, um, adj. and part. (diverto), *opposed, opposite, different*.

diverto, ěre, ti, sum (di + ver-to), *to go in different directions, to separate, to differ*.

## DIV

dividŏ, ăre, isi, isum (di + vido, obs.), *to divide, to share, to distribute, to lodge, or to abide (temporarily).*

divinitas, ătis, f. (divinus), *divinity.*

divinus, a, um (divus, Deus), *divine.*

divisus, a, um (divido).

divitiae, ărum, f. pl. (dives), *riches.*

do, dăre, dēdi, dātum, *to give; pœnas dare, to pay the penalty to any one, i. e., to be punished by him.*

dōŏŏ, ăre, cŭi, ctum, *to teach, to show.*

doctor, ōris, m. (doctus), *teacher.*

dōcŭmentum, i, n. (doceo), *precept, instruction, proof, document.*

Dōdōnăus, a, um (Dodona), *Dodonean, of Dodona.*

dōlēo, ăre, ŭi, ŭtum, *to suffer pain, to grieve, to lament.*

dōlor, ōris, m. (doleo), *pain, grief.*

dōlŏsus, a, um (dolus), *crafty, deceitful.*

dōlus, i, m. *craft, trick, guile.*

dōmestĭcus, a, um (domus), *belonging to the house, domestic.*

dōmĭcĭllum, i, n. (domus), *habitation, abode.*

dōmĭnus, i, m. (domus), *master of a household, master, lord, sir.*

## DUR

dōmo, ăre, ŭi, ŭtum, *to tame.*

dōmus, i; also domus, ŭs, f. *house, home.*

dōnēc, conj. *until, as long as.*

dōno, ăre, ăvi, ătum (donum), *to present, to bestow.*

dōnŭm, i, n. *gift, present.*

Dŏris, idis, f. *Do'ris (a country).*

dŏs, dŏtis, f. (do), *dowry, marriage-portion.*

dŏtălis, is, e (dos), *dotal, belonging to a dowry.*

drăco, ōnis, m. *dragon, serpent.*

Dryădes, um, f. pl. *Dry'ads (wood-nymphs).*

dŭbĭto, ăre, ăvi, ătum, *to doubt, to hesitate.*

dŭcenti, ă, a (duo + centum), *two hundred.*

dŭco, ăre, xi, ctum, *to lead, to draw, to conduct, to judge, to think.*

ductus, a, um (duco).

dum, conj. *while, as long as.*

duntaxat, adv. *only, solely.*

dŭŏ, ă, o, *two.*

dŭŏdĕcim, indecl. (duo + decem), *twelve.*

dŭŏdĕcĭmus, a, um, *twelfth.*

dŭŏdĕvĭginti, indecl. *eighteen (two-from-twenty).*

duplex, icis (duo + plico), *two-fold; double.*

dŭrus, a, um, *hard, harsh, lasting.*

## DUX

**dux**, **dūcis**, m. (duco), *leader, guide, chief.*  
**dynasta**, æ, and **dynastes**, æ, m.  
*rtler, prince.*  
**Dyndemene**, see **Dindemene**.  
**Dyndimus**, see **Dindimus**.

## E.

**e**, or **ex**, prep. *out of, from.*  
**ebriōsus**, a, um (ebrius), *given to drinking.*  
**ebrius**, a, um, *drunken, intoxicated.*  
**eburneus**, a, um, *of ivory.*  
**edico**, ēre, xi, ctum (e + dico), *to proclaim, to decree.*  
**editus**, a, um (edo).  
**edo**, ēre, ēdidi, ēditum (e + do), *to put forth, to produce or cause, to publish.*  
**edo**, ēdēre, or **esse**, ēdi, ēsum, or **estum**, *to eat.*  
**ēdēcō**, ēre, cūi, ctum (e + doceo), *to teach thoroughly, to show, to inform.*  
**educātor**, ōris, m. (educatus), *bringer-up, foster-father, instructor.*  
**educātus**, a, um (educo).  
**edūco**, ēre, āvi, ātum (e + duco), *to rear, to bring up, to educate.*  
**edūco**, ēre, xi, ctum (e + duco), *to draw out, to lead forth.*  
**eductus**, a, um (eduo).

## ELE

**effēro**, erre, extūli, olātum (ex + fero), *to bring out, to set forth, to proclaim.*  
**efficio**, ēre, feci, factum (ex + facio), *to produce, to effect, to make.*  
**effigies**, ēi, f. (effiango), *figure, image, effigy.*  
**effingo**, ēre, inxi, iotum (ex + fingo), *to form, to represent.*  
**effluo**, ēre, uxi (ex + fluo), *to flow, to go forth, to become known.*  
**effugio**, ēre, fugi (ex + fugio), *to flee, to escape.*  
**effugiam**, i, n. (effugio), *flight, means of escape.*  
**effundo**, ēre, ūdi, ūsum (ex + fundo), *to pour out, to send forth.*  
**effusus**, a, um (effundo).  
**egregius**, a, um (e + grex), *excellent, distinguished.*  
**ejectus**, a, um (ejicio).  
**ejicio**, ēre, jeci, jectum (e + jacio), *to cast out, to expel, to eject.*  
**elābor**, bi, ngus (e + labor), *to glide away, to escape, to elapse.*  
**elapsus**, a, um (elabor).  
**elatus**, a, um (effero).  
**Electra**, æ, f. *Elec'tra* (name of a woman).  
**elegans**, ntis (eligo), *choice, refined, elegant.*  
**eleganter**, adj. (elegans), *tastefully, elegantly.*

## ELE

## EQU

- Eleusina**, orum, n. pl. *Eleusinian mysteries* (festivals of Ceres, at Eleusis).
- Eleusina**, æ, Eleusine, es, and **Eleusis**, is, f. *Eleu'sis* (a city of Attica).
- Eleusinus**, a, um, *Eleusin'ian*.
- elicio**, ěre, cui, citum (e + la-cio), to entice, to draw out, to elicit.
- elido**, ěre, si, sum (e + lido), to dash out, to dash to pieces, to crush.
- Elis**, Idis, f. *E'lis* (a country of Greece).
- elissus**, a, um (elido).
- elixus**, a, um, adj. (e + lix), boiled down, thoroughly boiled.
- elōgium**, i, n. (e + logus), saying, inscription.
- elōquentia**, æ, f. (eloquens), eloquence.
- elūcō**, ěre, xi (e + luceo), to shine out, to be apparent.
- elūdo**, ěre, si, sum (e + ludo), to escape, to elude.
- elūo**, ěre, ūi, ūtum (e + luo), to wash out, to wash clean.
- Elysian**, a, um, *Elys'ian*.
- Elysium**, i, *Elys'ian* (the abode of the blest).
- emensus**, a, um (emetior).
- emetior**, Iri, mensus (e + me-tior), to measure out, to traverse.
- ēmergo**, ěre, si, sum (e + mer-go), to rise out of, to rise up, to emerge.
- ēmīnus** (e + manus), at a distance.
- ēnāto**, āre, āvi, ātum (e + nato), to swim out, to escape.
- ēnim**, conj. (e + nam), for.
- ēnītor**, ti, sus, or xus (e + nitor), to strive, to struggle.
- ēnix**, adv. (enixus), earnestly, zealously.
- ēnixus**, a, um (enitor).
- ensis**, is, m. sword.
- Enyō**, ūs, f. *Eny'o* (name of Bellona, the goddess of war).
- ēo**, adv. (abl. of is), thither, there, so far.
- Ephesus**, i, f. *Eph'esus* (a city of Asia Minor).
- Epimētheus**, i, m. *Epime'theus* (husband of Pandora).
- ēpistōla**, æ, f. (Greek), letter, epistle.
- ēpītōme**, es, f. (Greek), abridgement, epitome.
- ēpōto**, āre, āvi, ēpōtātum, and ēpōtum (e + poto), to drink up, to drink.
- ēpōtus**, a, um (epoto).
- ēpūlæ**, ārum, f. pl. feast.
- ēpūlor**, āri, ātus, to feast, to eat.
- ēpūlum**, i, n. feast.
- ēques**, Itis, m. (equus), horse-man.
- ēquus**, i, m. horse.

## E R A

Erātō, ūs, f. *Er'ato* (muse of amatory poetry).

ērectus, a, um (erigo).

ēreptus, a, um (eripio).

Eriethōnūs, ii, m. *Erietho'nus* (a son of Vulcan).

Eridānus, i, m. *Erid'anus* (Greek name of the river Po).

ērigo, ēre, exi, ectum (e+rigo, obs.), to raise up, to elevate.

ērīpio, ēre, pui, ptum (e+rapio), to pull out, to snatch away, to rescue.

erro, āre, āvi, ātum, to wander, to go astray, to err.

error, ōris, m. (erro), wandering, error, mistake.

ērūdio, īre, īvi, or īi, itum (e+rudis), to instruct, to teach.

ērūdite, adv. (eruditus), learnedly.

ērūditio, ōnis, f. (eruditus), learning.

ērūditus, a, um, part. (erudio), learned, instructed.

ērumpo, ēre, ūpi, ptum (e+rumpo), to burst forth, to sally out.

ērūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (e+ruo), to root out, to overthrow, to destroy.

Erȳmanthus, i, m. *Eryman'thus* (a mountain in Arcadia).

Etēōcles, is, m. *Ete'ocles* (son of Œdipus).

ēthica, æ, f. (Greek), ethics, moral science.

## E V O

ethnīcus, a, um (Greek), heathenish, pagan.

ētiam, conj. (et+iam), also.

Eubœa, and Eubœa, æ, f. *Eubœ'a* (an island of the Egean, now called Negropont).

Eubœus, a, um, *Eubœ'an*, belonging to Eubœa.

Euphrōsȳne, es, f. (Greek), *Euphros'yne* (one of the Graces, Joy).

Eurōpa, æ, and Europe, es, f. *Europe*.

Eurȳdice, es, f. *Euryd'ice* (wife of Orpheus).

Eurysthēus, i, m. *Eurys'theus* (a king of Mycenæ).

Eusēbius, ii, m. *Euse'b'ius* (an ecclesiastical historian).

Euterpe, es, f. *Euter'pe* (one of the nine Muses).

ēvādo, ēre, si, sum (e+vado), to go forth, to get away, to escape, to become.

ēvēnio, īre, vēni, ventum (e+venio), to come to pass, to happen.

ēventūrus, a, um, fut. part. (evenio), about to happen.

ēverto, ēre, si, sum (e+verto), to overthrow.

ēvōlo, āre, āvi, ātum (e+volo), to fly forth, to spring forth.

ēvolvo, ēre, volvi, vōlūtum (e+volvo), to roll out, to evolve, to develop.

EVU

EXO

ēvulgo, āre, āvi, ātum (e + vulgo), *to divulge, to publish.*  
 exactus, a, um, part. (exigo), *required, exacted, finished.*  
 exāgito, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + agito), *to harass.*  
 exardēo, ēre, arsi, arsum (see exardesco).  
 exardesco, ēre, arsi, arsum (ex + ardesco), *to be inflamed, to burn, to blaze out.*  
 excēcūtus, a, um (excœco).  
 excœco, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cœcus), *to blind.*  
 excēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum (ex + cedo), *to go out, to go beyond, to surpass.*  
 exceptio, ōnis, f. (exceptus), *exception, reservation.*  
 exceptus, a, um (excipio).  
 excīdium, i, n. (for exscidium, from exscindo), *destruction, ruin.*  
 excīdo, ēre, idi, isum (ex + cædo), *to cut off, to exterminate, to destroy.*  
 excīo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (ex + cio, cieo), *to rouse up, to call forth, to stir up.*  
 excīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (ex + capio), *to except, to receive, to take.*  
 excīsus, a, um (excīdo).  
 excīto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cito), *to rouse, to stir up.*  
 exclūdo, ēre, si, sum (ex + claudio), *to shut out, to exclude.*

exclusus, a, um (excludo).  
 excōgito, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + cogito), *to think out, to devise, to imagine.*  
 excōlo, ēre, ūi, ultum (ex + colo), *to cultivate, to polish.*  
 excussus, a, um (excutio).  
 excūtio, ēre, ssi, ssum (ex + quatio), *to shake out, to shake, to overthrow.*  
 exemplum, i, n. (eximo), *example.*  
 exēo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (ex + eo), *to go out, to go forth, to come to an end.*  
 exercēo, ēre, cūi, cītum (ex + arceo), *to exercise.*  
 exhibēo, ēre, ūi, itum (ex + habeo), *to represent, to show.*  
 exiens, exeuntis, pres. part (exeo).  
 exigo, ēre, ēgi, actum (ex + ago), *to drive out, to bring to an end, to accomplish.*  
 exīlūm, i, n. (for exsilium, from exsul = ex + solum), *exile, banishment from one's native soil.*  
 exīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum (ex + emo), *to free from, to exempt.*  
 existo, ēre, stiti, stitum (ex + sisto), *to exist, to be.*  
 exopto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + opto), *to wish greatly, to desire ardently.*

## EXO

exōro, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + oro), *to demand, to supplicate.*  
 expēdio, ire, ivi, or īi, itum (ex + pes), *to extricate, to disengage.*  
 expēditio, ōnis, f. (expeditus), *enterprise, expedition.*  
 expēditus, a, um (expedio).  
 expello, ēre, pūli, pulsūm (ex + pello), *to drive out, to expel.*  
 expendo, ēre, di, sum (ex + pendo), *to weigh out, to expend, to examine.*  
 expensus, a, m. (expendo).  
 expērior, īri, ertus (ex + perior, obs.), *to try.*  
 expertus, a, um (experior).  
 expētītus, a, um (expeto).  
 expēto, ēre, ivi, or īi, itus (ex + peto), *to seek out, to seek.*  
 expiātus, a, um (expio).  
 expio, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + pio), *to atone for, to expiate.*  
 explico, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + plico), *to unfold, to explain.*  
 expōno, ēre, pōsūi, pōsitūm (ex + pono), *to set forth, to exhibit, to explain.*  
 expressus, a, um (exprimo).  
 exprīmo, ēre, essi, essum (ex + premo), *to express, to represent.*  
 expōbrātus, a, um (exprobro).  
 expōbro, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + probrum), *to reproach, to upbraid.*  
 expuli (expello).

## EXT

exquīro, ēre, quisivi, quisitūm (ex + quæro), *to search out, to investigate, to examine.*  
 exquisitus, a, um, part. (exquiro), *sought out, choice, exquisite.*  
 exscendo, ēre, di, sum (ex + scando), *to disembark, to land.*  
 exscīdium (see excidium).  
 exscindo, ēre, īdi, issum (ex + scindo), *to cut out, to extirpate, to destroy, to ravage.*  
 exsculpo, ēre, psi, ptum (ex + sculpo), *to chisel out, to erase, to remove.*  
 exsīlium (see exilium).  
 expēctatio, ōnis, f. (expectatus), *expectation.*  
 exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum (ex + specto), *to wait for, to await.*  
 extinctus, a, um (extinguo).  
 extinguo, uēre, nxi, nctum (ex + stinguo), *to put out, to quench.*  
 exstiti (see existo, or exsto).  
 exsto, āre, stīti, stitūm (ex + sto), *to exist, to be, to be tant.*  
 exsulo (see exulō).  
 extollo, ēre, extūli, ēlātum (ex + tollo), *to raise, to elevate.*  
 extorris, is, e (ex + terra), *banished, exiled.*  
 extrēmum, i, n. (extremus), *end, extremity.*  
 extrāmus, a, um (exter), *utmost, outmost, at the end.*



## EXT

extuli (effero, or extollo).

exūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (for ex-sulo, ex + solum), to be driven from one's native soil, to be banished, to be exiled.

exūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (ex +, stem unknown), to lay aside, to strip off, to shed.

exūro, ēre, ssi, ustum (ex + uro), to burn up, to consume.

exūviāe, ārum, f. pl. (ēxuo), what is cast off, clothes, armour, skin, hair.

## F.

fabricātor, ōris, m. (fabricatus), framer, artificer, maker.

fabrico, āre, āvi, ātum (fabrica, faber), to frame, to make, to construct.

fabricor, āri, ātus, dep., same as fabrico.

fābūla, ae, f. (fari); tale, fable.

fābūlosus, a, um (fabula), fabulous.

fācile, adv. (facilis), easily.

fācinōrosus, a, um (facinus), atrocious, criminal.

fācinus, ōris, n. (facio), deed, misdeed, crime.

fācio, ēre, fēci, factum, to make, to do, to cause.

factum, i, n. (facio), deed, action, fact.

factus, a, um (facio).

falx, lcis, f. sickle, scythe.

## FEB

fāma, ae, f. (fari), what is said, rumour, report, fame.

fāmes, is, f. hunger, famine.

fāmīlia, ae, f. (famulus), household, family.

fāmīliāris, is, e (familia), belonging to the household, familiar, intimate, common.

fāmōsus, a, um (fama), famed, celebrated.

fāmūla, ae, f. female servant, handmaid.

fāmūlus, i, m. servant, domestic.

farrāgo, īnis, m. (far), mixed fodder, medley.

fastīdīo, īre, īvi, or īi, ītum (fastidium, fastus + tedium), to loath, to disdain.

fātālis, is, e (fatum), fated, fatal.

fatisco, ēre; also, fatiscor, i, fessus, dep., to gape, to yawn, to be exhausted.

fātum, i, n. (fari), fate, destiny.

fauces, ium, pl. f: throat, jaws.

Faunus, i, m. (fautum, faveo), Fau'nus (the god of shepherds).

faustus, a, um (fautum, faveo), favourable, lucky, auspicious.

faux, cis, see fauces.

fāvēo, ēre, fāvi, fāutum, to favour, to befriend.

fax, fācis, f. torch.

febris, is, f. (for ferbis, from ferveo), fever.

Febrūārius, īi, m. (februum), February (the month of the expiation).

## FEB

febrū, āre, āvi, ātum (febru-  
um), *to purify, to expiate.*

februum, i, n. *purification, expi-  
ation.*

februus, a, um, *expiatory.*

Februus, i, m. (februum), *Feb-  
ruus* (a surname of Pluto).

fecundus, a, um (feo, obs.),  
*fruitful, fertile.*

felicitas, ātis, f. (felix), *happi-  
ness, prosperity.*

felicitē, (adv. felix), *happily.*

felix, icis (feo, obs.), *happy,  
lucky, favourable.*

femina, æ, f. (feo, obs.), *female,  
woman.*

femur, ōris, n. *thigh.*

feo, an obsolete verb, signifying  
*to bear, to produce, to bring  
forth.* From it are supposed  
to be derived fecundus, felix,  
fetus, femina, fenus, &c.

fēra, æ, f. *wild beast.*

ferālis, is, e, *funereal.*

ferē, adv. *nearly, almost.*

ferētrius, a, um (feretram),  
*trophy-bearer* (an epithet of  
Jupiter).

ferinus, a, um (ferus), *belonging  
to wild beasts, wild.*

ferio, ire (pret. and sup. want-  
ing), *to strike.*

fero, ferre, tūli, lātum, *to bear,  
to carry, to bring, to produce.*

ferox, ōdis (ferus), *fierce.*

ferreus, a, um (ferrum), *made  
of iron.*

## FLO

ferrum, i, n. *iron.*

fertilitas, ātis, f. (fertilis), *fer-  
tility, productiveness.*

fessus, a, um, part. (fatiscor),  
*weary, fatigued.*

festive, adv. (festivus), *gayly,  
joyously.*

festum, i, n. (festus), *festival,  
holiday.*

fidelis, is, e (fides), *faithful.*

fides, ēi, f. (fido), *faith, belief,  
trust, loyalty.*

fidus, a, um (fido), *faithful, that  
may be believed.*

filia, æ, f. *daughter.*

filius, ii, m. *son.*

filum, i, n. *thread.*

figo, ōre, nxi, ictum, *to form,  
to shape, to feign, to pretend,  
to imagine.*

finis, is, m. *boundary, limit, end.*

fio, fieri, factus (irr. pass. of  
facio), *to be made, to become,  
to happen.*

fistula, æ, f. *pipe, flute.*

flagellum, i, n. (flagrum),  
*scourge, whip.*

flagitium, i, n. (flagito), *shame-  
ful deed, crime.*

flagro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to flame,  
to blaze, to glow.*

flāmen, inis, m. (filum), *priest.*

flamma, æ, f. *flame.*

Flōra, æ, f. (flos), *Flo'ra* (the  
goddess of flowers).

Flōralia, ium, n. pl. (Flora),  
*festival of Flora.*

## FLO

flōrēo, ēre, ūi (flōs), *to bloom, to flourish, to excel.*  
 flōs, ōris, m. *flower.*  
 fluctus, ūs, m. (fluō), *wave.*  
 flūito, āre, āvi, ātum (fluō); *to float about.*  
 flūo, ēre, xi, xum, *to flow, to proceed, to go.*  
 flūvius, ii, m. *river, stream.*  
 foedus, a, um, *foul, filthy.*  
 foedus, eris, n. *league, compact, covenant.*  
 fōlūm, ii, n. *leaf.*  
 fons, ntis, m. *fountain, spring.*  
 fōris, is, f. *door, opening.*  
 forma, æ, f. *form, figure.*  
 Formiæ, ārum, f. pl. *For'miæ* (an ancient city of Latium).  
 Formiānus, a, um (Formiæ), *For'mian, belonging to Formiæ.*  
 formo, āre, āvi, ātum (forma), *to form, to fashion.*  
 formōsus, a, um (forma), *finely formed, beautiful.*  
 fortis, is, e (fero), *strong, brave.*  
 fortitūdo, inis, f. (fortis), *strength, courage, fortitude.*  
 fortūna, æ, f. (fors), *chance, fortune.*  
 fōvēo, ēre, fōvi, fōtum, *to keep warm, to cherish, to foster.*  
 fractus, a, um (frango).  
 frāgor, ōris, m. (frango), *crash, noise, din.*  
 frango, ēre, frēgi, fractum, *to break, to crush.*  
 frāter, tris, m. *brother.*

## FUN

fraus, dis, f. *cheat, fraud.*  
 frēquens, tis, *occurring often, frequent.*  
 frētum, i, n. *strait, channel.*  
 frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*  
 frons, tis, f. *forehead, brow, front.*  
 fructus, ūs, m. (fruer), *fruit, enjoyment, use.*  
 frumentum, i, n. (contr. for frugimentum, from fruges), *corn, grain.*  
 frūor, frūi, fructus, *to enjoy.*  
 frustra, adv., *in vain.*  
 frustum, i, n. (fruer), *bit, small piece.*  
 frux, gis, f. (fruer), *fruit, production.*  
 fūga, æ, f. *flight.*  
 fūgātus, a, um, part. (fugo), *put to flight, routed.*  
 fūgio, ēre, fūgi, fūgitum, *to flee, to escape.*  
 fūgītīvus, a, um (fugio), *fugitive, escaping.*  
 fūgo, āre, āvi, ātum (fugio), *to put to flight.*  
 fulcio, ire, si, fultum, *to prop up, to support.*  
 fulmen, inis, n. (contr. for fulgmen, fulgimen, from fulgeo), *lightning.*  
 fulmīno, āre, āvi, ātum (fulmen), *to lighten.*  
 fūmus, i, m. *smoke.*  
 fundāmentum, i, n. (fundāmen), *ground-work, foundation.*

## FUN

**fundus**, i, m. *bottom*.  
**fūnēbris**, is, e (funus), *funereal, belonging to a funeral*.  
**fūnestus**, a, um (funus), *deadly, dismal*.  
**fūnis**, is, m. *rope*.  
**fūr**, furis, m. *thief*.  
**fūrens**, ntis (furo), *raging, furious*.  
**Fūriæ**, ārum, f. pl. (furo), *Furies*.  
**fūrōsus**, a, um (furo), *furious*.  
**fūro**, ēre, ūi, *to rage, to rave*.  
**fūrōr**, ōris, m. (furo), *rage, madness, fury*.  
**furtim**, adv. (fur), *by stealth, secretly*.  
**furtum**, i, n. (fur), *theft, stealth, secrecy*.  
**fūtūrus**, fut. part. of sum; *future*, n. pl. *the future*.

## G.

**Gādītānus**, a, um (Gades), *belonging to Cadiz*.  
**Galli**, ōrum, m. pl. *Gauls*.  
**gallus**, i, m. *cock, rooster*.  
**Gallus**, i, m. *Gal'lus* (a river of Phrygia).  
**Gānīmēdes**, is (also, Ganymedes), *Gan'ymede* (Jupiter's cup-bearer).  
**gaudēo**, ēre, gāvīsus, *to rejoice, to be glad*.  
**gēmini**, ōrum, m. pl. (geminus), *twins*.  
**gēminus**, a, um, *twin-born, double*.  
**gemma**, æ, f. *bud, gem, jewel*.  
**gēner**, ēri, m. *son-in-law*.

## GEN

**gēniālis**, is, e (genius), *pleasant, joyful, genial*.  
**gēnītīvus**, a, um (génitus), *native, belonging to generation, genitive*.  
**gēnītus**, a, um (gigno).  
**gēnīus**, ii, m. (geno, gigno), *tutelar deity, genius, inclination*.  
**gens**, ntis, f. (geno, gigno), *clan, family, nation*.  
**geno**, obs. form of the verb gigno.  
**genui** (see gigno).  
**gēnus**, eris, n. (geno, gigno), *birth, descent, race*.  
**gēro**, ēre, gessi, gestum, *to bear, to have, to perform*.  
**Gēryōn**, ōnis, m. *Ger'yon* (a fabulous king of Spain).  
**gessi** (see gero).  
**gestus**, a, um (gero).  
**gigas**, antis, m. *giant*.  
**gigno**, ēre, gēnūi, gēnītum (old form geno, ēre), *to beget, to bring forth, to produce*.  
**Glaucus**, i, m. *Glauc'us* (the name of several Grecian heroes).  
**glōria**, æ, f. *glory, fame*.  
**grādior**, i, gressus (gradus), *to go, to march*.  
**Grādīvus**, i, m. (gradior), *Gradivus, the Marcher* (a surname of Mars).  
**Græcia**, æ, f. *Greece*.  
**Græcus**, a, um, *Grecian*.

## GRA

grātīa, æ, f. (gratus), *favour, grace.*  
 Grātīæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Graces* (Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia).  
 grātūlor, āri, ātus (gratus), *to congratulate.*  
 grāvis, is, e, *heavy, weighty, serious; important.*  
 grāviter, adv. (gravis), *heavily, severely, grievously.*  
 gressus, ūs, m. (gradior), *march, course, way.*  
 grex, grēgis, m. *flock, troop, company.*

## H.

hābēo, ēre, ūi, itum, *to have, to hold, to regard.*  
 hābītus, a, um (habeo), *deportment, carriage, dress, manner.*  
 hærēo, ēre, hæsi, hæsum, *to cling to, to cleave to.*  
 hāmādr̥yas, ādis, f. (Greek), *hamadryad, a wood-nymph.*  
 Harpiæ, ārum, f. pl. *Harpies* (monsters—half bird, half woman).  
 Harpōcrātes, is, m. *Harpocrates* (the god of silence).  
 hasta, æ, f. *spear.*  
 haurio, ire, hausi, haustum, *to draw, to draw out, to drain, to take.*  
 hausi (see haurio).

## HES

Hæbe, ēs, f. *He'be* (the goddess of youth).  
 Hēbræus, a, um, *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebraic, Jewish.*  
 Hēcūte, ēs, f. *Hec'ate* (a name of Diana).  
 Hector, ōris, m. *Hec'tor* (a son of Priam).  
 Hēcūba, æ, f. *Hec'uba* (wife of Priam).  
 hēdēra, æ, f. *ivy.*  
 Hēlēna, æ, f. *Hel'en* (wife of Menelaus).  
 Hēlēnus, i, m. *Hel'enus* (a son of Priam).  
 Hēliādes, um, f. pl. *Hel'iades*, *daughters of Helias.*  
 Hēmon, or Hæmon, ōnis, *He'mon* (a son of Creon, king of Thebes).  
 herba, æ, f. *grass, herbage.*  
 Heroūles, is, m. *Her'cules* (the god of strength).  
 Hermāthēna, æ, f. *Hermathe'na*, *a joint bust of Mercury and Minerva.*  
 Hermērōtes, is, m. *Her'merot*, *a joint bust of Mercury and Cupid.*  
 Hermes, æ, m. *Mer'cury.*  
 hērōicus, a, um, *heroic.*  
 hēros, ōis, m. *hero.*  
 Hēsīōne, ēs, f. *Hesi'one* (a daughter of Laomedon).  
 Hespērides, um, f. pl. (*Hesperus*), *Hesper'ides*, *daughters of Hesperus.*

## HES

Hespērius, a, um (Hesperus),  
*Hesperian*.  
 heu, interj. *alas!*  
 hic, hæc, hoc, adj. pron. *this*.  
 hine, adv. (hic), *hence, from this place*.  
 hippōcampus, i, m. (Greek),  
*sea-horse*.  
 Hippōdāmīa, æ, f. *Hippodami'a*  
 (wife of Pelops).  
 Hippōlyte, es, f. *Hippol'yte* (an  
 Amazon).  
 Hippōlytus, i, m. *Hippol'ytus*  
 (son of Hippolyte).  
 hircīnus, a, um (hircus), *goat-*  
*ish, belonging to a goat*.  
 Hispānia, æ, f. *Spain*.  
 histōria, æ, f. *history*.  
 hōmo, īnis, m. or f. (humus),  
*human being, man*.  
 hōnestus, a, um (honor), *honour-*  
*able, becoming, decent*.  
 hōnor, ōris, m. *honour*.  
 horrēo, ēre, ūi, *to shiver, to have*  
*in aversion*.  
 horrībilis, is, e (horreo), *fright-*  
*ful*.  
 hortātor, ōris, m. (hortor), *ex-*  
*horter, inciter, adviser*.  
 hortātrix, īcis, f. (hortor), *female*  
*exhorter or adviser*.  
 hortor, āri, ātus, *to exhort, to*  
*incite*.  
 hortus, i, m. *garden*.  
 Hōrus, i, m. *Ho'rus* (a deity  
 among the Egyptians).

## IOT

hospes, ītis, m. *host, guest* (one  
 who either gives or receives  
 hospitality).  
 hospitālis, is, e (hospes), *hos-*  
*pitale*.  
 hostis, is, m. and f. *enemy*.  
 hūmānitas, ātis, f. (*humanus*),  
*humanity, refinement, kindness*.  
 hūmānus, a, um (homo), *human,*  
*belonging to man*.  
 hūmērus, i, m. *shoulder*.  
 hūmīlitas, ātis, f. (*humilis*),  
*lowness, baseness; lowliness,*  
*humility*.  
 hūmus, i, f. *ground*.  
 Hŷācinthus, i, m. *Hyacin'thus*  
 (a beautiful Spartan youth).  
 Hŷdra, æ, f. *Hy'dra* (a water-  
 serpent).  
 Hŷlas, æ, m. *Hy'las* (a com-  
 panion of Hercules).  
 Hŷmēneus, i, m. *Hy'men* (the  
 god of marriage).  
 Hŷpēriōn, ōnis, m. *Hyper'i'on*  
 (father of the sun). N. B.  
 In English, this is generally  
 pronounced Hype'ri'on.

## I.

ibī, adv. *there, then*.  
 Icārus, i, m. *Ice'arus* (a son of  
 Dædalus, who attempted to  
 fly).  
 ico, ēre, icī, ictum, *to strike, to*  
*stab, to give a blow*.  
 ictus, a, um (ico).  
 ictus, ūis, m. (ico), *blow*.

## IDA

Ida, æ, f. *Ida* (a mountain of Phrygia).

Idæa, æ, f. *Idæ'a* (a name given to Cyb'ele, who was worshipped on Mount Ida).

Idæus, a, um, *Idæ'an*, belonging to Mount *Ida*.

idcirco, adv. (id + circa), on that account, therefore.

Idem, eādē, Idem (is + dem), the same.

Idolatria, or idōlōlatrīa, æ, f. idolatry, worship of images.

ignārus, a, um (in + gnarus), ignorant.

ignis, is, m. fire.

ignōmīnīa, æ, f. (in + nomen), ignominy, disgrace.

ignōtus, a, um (in + notus), unknown.

Ilium, i, n. *Ili'um*, Troy.

ille, illa, illud, he, she, it, that.

illēcēbra, æ, f. (illicio), charm, enticement.

illuc, adv. (ille), to that place, thither.

illustris, is, e (in + lustrum), illustrious, remarkable.

Illyrii, ōrum, m. pl. *Illyrians*.

Illythya, æ, f. *Illyth'ia* (a name of Juno).

Iulus, i, m. *I'ulus* (the founder of Ilium).

imbellis, is, e (in + bellum), unwarlike, feeble, imbecile.

imber, bris, m. rain, shower.

## IMP

imbūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, to moisten, to steep with, to imbue.

imbūtus, a, um (imbuo).

īmītātus, a, um (imitor).

īmītor, āri, ātus, to imitate, to counterfeit, to copy.

immānis, is, e (in + manis, magnus), immense, huge, monstrous.

immānitas, ātis, f. (immanis), monstrousness, fierceness, cruelty.

immēmōr, ōris (in + memōr), not mindful, forgetful.

immēritus, a, um (in + meritus), undeserved, unmerited.

immīnēo, ēre, ūi (in + maneo), to hang over, to threaten, to be imminent, to be inclined to.

immissus, a, um (immitto).

immitto, ēre, isi, issum (in + mitto), to send in, to let in, to admit.

immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + mola), to offer, to sacrifice.

immortālitas, ātis, f. (immortalis), immortality.

immūlgēo, ēre, lsi (in + mulgeo), to milk into.

imo, or immo, adv. indeed, yes indeed, truly.

impar, āris (in + par), unequal.

impello, ēre, pūli, pulsum (in + pello), to push forward, to impel.

impense, adv. (impensus), at great expense, greatly, very much.

impensius, adv. comp. of impense.

## IMP

impērito, āre, āvi, ātum (imperō), to command, to rule.

impērium, i, n. (imperō), command, sway.

impēro, āre, āvi, ātum (in + paro), to command.

impertio, ire, ivi, itum; also, dep. impertior, iri, itas (in + partio), to impart, to share, to communicate.

impetro, āre, āvi, ātum (in + patro), to obtain.

impīetas, ātis, f. (impius), impiety, ungodliness, want of reverence.

impius, a, um (in + pius), irreverent, ungodly, impious.

implēo, ēre, ēvi, ētum (in + pleo), to fill up, to complete, to fulfil, to accomplish.

impōno, ēre, sūi, sītum (in + pono), to place, to put upon, to set over.

importo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + porto), to bring in, to bring about, to occasion.

imprōbus, a, um (in + probus), bad, wicked, base.

imprōvisus, a, um (in + provi- sus), unforeseen, unexpected.

imprūdēns, ntis (in + prudens), unaware, inconsiderate, inadvertent.

imprūdentē, adv. (imprudens), inadvertently, thoughtlessly, imprudently.

## INC

imprudentia, æ, f. (imprudens), ignorance, inadvertence, indiscretion.

impūdicitia, æ, f. (impudicus), immodesty, wantonness.

impulsus, a, um (impello).

imus, a, um (superl. of inferus), lowest, deepest, at the bottom.

in, prep. in, into.

in, inseparable prefix, meaning "not."

incanto, āre, āvi, ātum (in + canto), to enchant.

incēdo, ēre, ssi, asum (in + cedo), to move forward, to come upon, to beset.

incendium, i, n. (incendo), conflagration, burning.

incendo, ēre, di, sum (in + candeo), to set fire to, to inflame.

incertus, a, um (in + certus), uncertain, inconstant.

incido, ēre, cidi, cāsum (in + cado), to fall upon, to fall in with, to meet.

inclementer, adv. (inclemens), severely, rigorously.

inclūdo, ēre, si, sum (in + claudō), to shut in, to confine, to enclose.

inclusus (include).

incognitus, a, um (in + cognitus), unknown.

incolō, ēre, colui, cultum (in + colo), to inhabit.

incollūmis, is, e (in + columis), uninjured, safe.



## ING

incommōdum, i, n. (in + com-  
modus), *inconvenience, injury*.  
inconditus, a, um (in + condi-  
tus), *irregular, confused*.  
inconstans, antis, adj. (in +  
constans), *unsteady, fickle*.  
inconstantia, æ, f. (inconstans),  
*inconstancy, fickleness*.  
incrēdibilis, is, e (in + credibi-  
lis), *incredible, not to be be-  
lieved*.  
incultus, a, um (in + cultus),  
*uncultivated, rude, unpolished*.  
incūria, æ, f. (in + cura), *care-  
lessness, negligence*.  
ineurso, ære, āvi, ātum (in +  
curso), *to run against, to as-  
sault*.  
inde, adv. *thence*.  
index, icis, m. (indico), *informer,  
one who or that which shows*.  
India, æ, f. *India*.  
indīco, āre, āvi, ātum (in +  
dico), *to show, to declare*.  
indīcō, ēre, xi, ctum (in + dico),  
*to announce, to publish, to de-  
clare*.  
indigne, adv. (in + dignus), *un-  
worthily, indignantly*.  
indignus, a, um (in + dignus),  
*unworthy*.  
inditus (see indo).  
indo, ēre, dīdi, dītum (in + do),  
*to place upon, to give*.  
indōles, is, f. *disposition, talent,  
bent of mind*.

## INF

indōnātus, a, um (in + donatus),  
*unrecompensed*.  
indūciæ, ārum, f. pl. *truce*.  
indūco, ēre, xi, ctum (in + du-  
co), *to introduce, to bring in*.  
indulgō, ēre, si, sum, or tum  
(in + dulcis), *to be indulgent,  
to grant*.  
indūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum, *to put on,  
to assume*.  
industria, æ, f. *diligence, in-  
dustry*.  
indutus (see induo).  
inexōrābilis, is, e (in + exora-  
bilis), *not to be moved by en-  
treaty, inexorable*.  
infans, ntis, m. (in + fans, for),  
*infant (a child not yet able to  
speak)*.  
infantia, æ, f. (infans), *infancy*.  
infaustus, a, um (in + faustus)  
*unfortunate*.  
infectus (see inficio).  
infelix, icis, adj. (in + felix),  
*unhappy, unfortunate*.  
infensus, a, um (in + fendo,  
obs.), *hostile, opposed to*.  
inferne, adv. *below, beneath*.  
infēro, ferre, tūli, illātum (in  
+ fero), *to bring in, to cause*.  
inferus, a, um, *lower, infernal*.  
infestus, a, um (in + festus),  
*hostile, dangerous*.  
inficō, ēre, fēcī, fectum (in +  
facio), *to tinge, to taint, to  
infect*.

## INF

**infigo**, ēre, xi, xum (in + figo),  
to fix, to fasten.  
**inflō**, āre, āvi, ātum (in + flo),  
to blow into, to inflate.  
**infōdio**, ēre, fōdi, fossum (in +  
fodio), to dig into, to bury, to  
inter.  
**informis**, is, e (in + forma), un-  
formed, shapeless, deformed.  
**infortūnium**, i, n. (in + fortuna),  
misfortune.  
**ingēmīno**, āre, āvi, ātum (in +  
geminō), to redouble.  
**ingēnōsus**, a, um (ingenium),  
having genius, clever, ingenious.  
**ingēnium**, i, n. (in + geno), ge-  
nius, disposition, character.  
**ingens**, ntis, adj. (in + gens),  
huge, great.  
**ingrātus**, a, um (in + gratus),  
unpleasant, disagreeable.  
**inhūmātus**, a, um (in + humo),  
unburied.  
**inimicītia**, æ, f. (inimicus), en-  
mity.  
**inīque**, adv. (iniquus), unequally,  
unfairly.  
**inīctum**, i, n. (ineo), beginning.  
**injūcio**, ēre, jēci, jectum (in +  
jacio), to throw in, to infuse,  
to inspire.  
**injūria**, æ, f. (in + jus), wrong,  
injury, injustice.  
**innūo**, ēre, ūi, ūtum (in + nuo),  
to nod, to assent.  
**Inō**, us, f. Ino (wife of Atha-  
mas).

## INT

**inquam** (a defective verb), *I say*.  
**inscius**, a, um (in + scio), not  
knowing, ignorant.  
**inscribo**, ēre, psi, ptum (in +  
scribo), to write upon, to give  
a title to.  
**inscriptio**, ōnis, f. inscription,  
title.  
**insecutus** (see insequor).  
**insēpultas**, a, um (in + sepul-  
tus), unburied.  
**insequor**, qui, cutus, dep. (in +  
sequor), to follow, to pursue.  
**insēro**, ēre, ūi, rtum (in + sero),  
to put in, to insert.  
**insidēo**, ēre, sēdi, sessum (in +  
sedeo), to sit upon, to be seated  
in.  
**insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. (insideo),  
ambush, snares.  
**insidiōsus**, a, um (insidiæ),  
crafty, tricky, insidious.  
**insignis**, is, e (in + signum),  
marked, noted, distinguished.  
**instar** (indecl. noun), likeness,  
manner, form, value.  
**instītūo**, ēre, ūi, ūtum (in +  
statuo), to establish, to insti-  
tute, to commence.  
**insto**, āre, stīti (in + sto), to  
press upon, to pursue closely.  
**instruo**, ēre, xi, ctum (in +  
struo), to set in order, to fur-  
nish, to put in array.  
**insula**, æ, f. island.  
**intēger**, gra, grum (in + tango),  
whole, entire.

## INT

intēgumentum, i, n. (in + tegumentum), *covering*.  
 intelligo, ēre, lexi, lectum (inter + lego), *to understand*.  
 intēpērans, antis, adj. (in + temperans), *intemperate, debauched*.  
 inter, prep. (in + ter), *between, among*.  
 intērēa, adv. (inter + ea), *in the meanwhile*.  
 intērēo, ēre, nī, itum (inter + eo), *to perish, to die*.  
 interficō, ēre, feci, sectum (inter + facio), *to kill, to slay*.  
 intērīm, adv. (inter + im, for eum), *in the meanwhile*.  
 intērīmo, ēre, ēmi, emptum (inter + emo), *to slay, to put to death*.  
 intērītus, ūs, m. (intereo), *destruction, death*.  
 interjectio, ōnis, f. (inter + jacio), *interjection, insertion*.  
 intermitto, ēre, misi, missum (inter + mitto), *to interrupt, to discontinue*.  
 internēcīnus, a, um, and intercīvus, a, um (inter + neco), *mortal, deadly*.  
 interpōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum (inter + pono), *to put between, to interpose*.  
 interpres, ētis, m. *interpreter*.  
 intersum, esse, fui (inter + sum), *to be present, to assist*.  
 intesīnus, a, um (intus), *internal*.

## IOB

intexo, ēre, xūi, xum (in + texo), *to interweave*.  
 inunctus (see inungo).  
 inungo, ēre, nxi, nctum (in + ungo), *to anoint, to besmear*.  
 īnūsītātus, a, um (in + usitatus), *unusual, uncommon*.  
 invādo, ēre, si, sum (in + vado), *to invade, to attack*.  
 invēnio, ēre, vēni, ventum (in + venio), *to find, to discover, to invent*.  
 inventor, ōris, m. (invenio), *inventor, discoverer*.  
 investigo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + vestigo), *to examine, to investigate*.  
 invidīa, ae, f. (invidus), *envy, jealousy*.  
 inviso, ēre, si, sum (in + viso), *to visit, to look after*.  
 invito, āre, āvi, ātum, *to invite, to summon*.  
 invītus, a, um, *unwilling*.  
 invīus, a, um (in + via), *impassable, inaccessible*.  
 invōco, āre, āvi, ātum (in + voco), *to invoke, to implore*.  
 involo, āre, āvi, ātum (in + volo), *to fly upon, to fly against*.  
 involutus (see involvo).  
 involvo, ēre, vi, volūtum (in + volvo), *to envelop, to wrap up, to involve*.  
 Iobates, is, m. *Iob'ates; also, Ioba'tes (king of Lycia)*.

## IPE

Iphigēnia, æ, f. *Iphigeni'a* (a daughter of Agamemnon).  
 ipse, a, um (gen. ipsius), *self, himself, herself, itself*.  
 ira, æ, f. *anger*.  
 Iracundiā, æ, f. (iracundus), *rage, violent anger*.  
 Irascor, ī, iratus (ira), *to be angry*.  
 Iris, Idia, f. *I'ris* (the messenger of Juno).  
 irrisus (see irrideo).  
 irridēo, ēre, īsi, isum (in + rideo), *to laugh at, to mock*.  
 is, ēa, id (gen. ejus), *he, she, it, this, that*.  
 Ismēna, æ, f. *Ismē'ne* (daughter of Œdipus).  
 iste, a, ud, gen. istius, *this, that*.  
 Ita, adv. *so, thus*.  
 Itālia, æ, f. *Italy*.  
 Itālus, a, um, *Italian*.  
 Itaque, conj. (ita + que), *therefore*.  
 Item, adv. (is), *likewise*.  
 Iter, Itinēris, n, (ire, itum), *journey*.  
 Iterum, adv. *again, anew*.  
 Ithāca, æ, f. *Ith'aca* (an island in the Æge'an).

## J.

jāco, ēre, cūi, citum, *to lie*.  
 jācio, ēre, jēci, jactum, *to throw, to place, to lay*.

11 \*

## JUS

jacto, āre, āvi, ātum (jacio), *to toss about, to worry, to boast*.  
 jāctilum, i, n. (jacio), *dart, javelin*.  
 jam, adv. *now*.  
 jānuā, æ, f. *door*.  
 Jānuārius, i, m. (Janus), *January*.  
 Jānus, i, m. *Ja'nus* (an old Italian deity).  
 Jāson, ōnis, m. *Ja'son* (the leader of the Argonauts).  
 jēci (see jacio).  
 Jōcasta, æ, f. *Jocas'ta* (mother of Œdipus).  
 jūbēo, ēre, jussi, jussum, *to command, to order*.  
 jūdex, icis, m. (judico), *judge*.  
 jūdicium, ii, n. (judex), *judgment*.  
 jūgūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (jugulum), *to throttle, to slay*.  
 jungo, ēre, nxi, nctum, *to join, to unite, to bring together*.  
 junior, or, us (comp. of juvenis), *younger*.  
 Jūno, ōnis, f. *Ju'no* (the wife of Jupiter).  
 Jūpiter, Jōvis, m. *Ju'piter* (the highest of the gods).  
 jūro, āre, āvi, ātum (jus), *to swear*.  
 jūs, jūris, n. *right, justice*.  
 jussus (see jubeo).  
 justitium, i, n. (justus), *vacation of the courts of law*.

## JUS

justus, a, um (jus), *just, lawful, right*.  
 jūvēallis, is, e (juvenis), *youthful, juvenile*.  
 jūventus, ūtis, f. (juvenis), *youth*.

## L.

lābes, is, f. (labor), *blemish, stain*.  
 lābor, i, psus, *to slide, to glide away, to fall*.  
 lābor, ōris, m. *toil, labour*.  
 lāboro, āre, āvi, ātum (labor), *to labour, to travail*.  
 lābrum, i, n. (lambo), *lip*.  
 lābŕinthus, i, m. *labyrinth* (a building with winding passages):  
 lac, lactis, n. *milk*.  
 lācĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (lacer), *to tear to pieces, to lacerate*.  
 lācesso, ĕre, ĩvi, ĩtum (lacio), *to provoke, to attack*.  
 Lāchĕsis, is, f. *Lach'esis* (one of the three Fates).  
 lacryma, æ, f. *tear*.  
 lācus, ūs, m. *lake*.  
 lædo, ĕre, si, sum, *to dash against, to hurt, to annoy*.  
 Læstrigōnes, um, m. pl. *Læstrig'ones* (an ancient people of Italy).  
 lætītia, æ, f. (lætus), *joy*.  
 lætus, a, um, *joyful, glad*.

## LAV

Lāius, i, m. *La'ius* (a king of Thebes).  
 lāna, æ, f. *wool*.  
 lāno, āre, āvi, ātum, *to tear to pieces, to mangle*.  
 Lāomēdon, ontis, m. *Laom'edon* (father of Priam).  
 lāpis, ĩdis, f. *stone, rock*.  
 Lāpīthæ, ārum, m. pl. *Lap'ithæ* (mountaineers of Thessaly who fought with the Centaurs).  
 lapsus (see labor).  
 Lāres, ĩum, m. pl. *La'res* (tutelar deities of the Etruscans), *hearth, home*.  
 Lārārĭum, i, n. (lares), *chapel for the Lares*.  
 lātĕo, ĕre, ūi, *to be hid, to be concealed*.  
 lātīnitas, ātis, f. (latinus), *latinity*.  
 Lātīnus, a, um (Latium), *belonging to Latium, Latin*.  
 Lātīnus, i, m. *Lati'nus* (the king of the Laurentians).  
 Lātĭum, ĩi, n. (lateo), *Latium* (a country of ancient Italy).  
 Lātōna, æ, f. *Lato'na* (mother of Apollo and Diana).  
 lātro, ōnis, m. *robber, bandit*.  
 laurus, i, f. *laurel*.  
 laus, laudis, f. *praise, glory*.  
 Lāvīnia, æ, f. *Lavin'ia* (daughter of Latinus).

## L A V

lāvo, āre, lāvāvi, and lāvi, lāvātum, lautum, and lōtum, *to wash, to bathe.*  
 lectus (see lego).  
 lectus, i, m. (lego), *bed, couch.*  
 Lēda, æ, f. *Le'da* (wife of Tyn-darus).  
 lēgītīmus, a, um (lex), *lawful, legitimate.*  
 lēgo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, *to collect, to choose, to read.*  
 Lemnos, i, n. *Lemnos* (an island of the Ægean).  
 lēo, ōnis, m. *lion.*  
 lēpidus, a, um (lepos), *agreeable, witty.*  
 Lerna, æ, f. *Lerna* (a lake or marsh near Argos).  
 Lernæus, a, um (Lerna), *belonging to Lerna, Lernaean.*  
 Lēthe, es, f. *Le'the* (the river of forgetfulness).  
 Leucothēa, æ, f. *Leuco'thea* (a name of Ino).  
 lēvis, is, e, *light.*  
 lēvo, āre, āvi, ātum (levis), *to lighten, to relieve, to discharge.*  
 lex, lēgis, f. (lego), *law, condition.*  
 liber, bri, m. *book.*  
 liber, ēra, ērum, *free.*  
 Liber, ēri, m. *Bacchus.*  
 Libērālia, ūm, n. pl. (Liber), *festivals of Bacchus.*  
 libērālis, is, e (liber), *liberal, free, noble.*

## L O C

libēri, ōrum, m. pl. (liber), *children.*  
 libēro, āre, āvi, ātum (liber), *to free, to deliver.*  
 libertas, ātis, f. (liber), *freedom, liberty.*  
 libīdo, inis, f. (libet), *desire, inclination.*  
 libro, āre, āvi, ātum (libra), *to balance, to hold in equilibrium.*  
 libŷcus, a, um (Libya), *Lib'y-an.*  
 licet, licuit, and licitum est (impersonal verb), *it is permitted, it is lawful.*  
 limen, inis, n. *threshold, door.*  
 limes, itis, m. *limit, bourne.*  
 lingua, æ, f. *tongue, language.*  
 Lipāra, æ, f. *Lip'ari* (an island in the Mediterranean).  
 liquor, ōris, n. (liqueo), *liquor, fluid.*  
 lis, litis, f. *strife, contention.*  
 litēra (also, littera), æ, f. (lino), *a letter of the alphabet, a character used in writing.*  
 litēra, ārum, f. pl. *an epistle, letters, literature.*  
 lito, āre, āvi, ātum, *to sacrifice, to propitiate, to appease.*  
 litus (also, littus), ōris, n. *shore, coast.*  
 lōco, āre, āvi, ātum (locus), *to place, to lay out, to give in marriage, to lease.*  
 lōcus, i, m. (pl. loci or loca), *place, spot.*

## LON

longus, a, um, *long*.  
 Lōtōphāgi, ōrum, m. pl. *Lotus-eaters* (a people of Africa).  
 lōtos, i, f. *Lotus* (the Egyptian water-lily).  
 Lūcina, æ, f. *Luci'na* (the goddess of childbirth).  
 luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo), *grief, sorrow*.  
 lūcūbrātio, ōnis, f. (lucubro), *working by lamplight, night-watching, meditation, study*.  
 lūcus, i, m. *sacred grove, wood*.  
 lūdīcrus, a, um (ludus), *sportive, amusing, ludicrous*.  
 lūdo, ēre, -si, sum, to *sport, to play, to game*.  
 lūdus, i, n. *sport, game, play*.  
 lūna, æ, f. (contr. for lucina), *moon*.  
 Lūpercālia, ūm, n. pl. (Lupercus, lupus), *Lupercalia* (festivals of Pan).  
 Lūperci, ōrum, m. pl. (Lupercus), *Luper'ci* (priests of Pan).  
 Lūpercus, i, m. (lupus), *a name of Pan* (from his keeping off wolves).  
 lūpus, i, m. *wolf*.  
 lustrātio, ōnis, f. (lustrare), *purification, expiation*.  
 lūstro, āre, āvi, ātum (lustrum), *to purify, to expiate*.  
 lūtum, i, n. *mud, mire*.  
 lux, lūcis, f. (luceo), *light, day*.

## MAL

Lŷæus, i, m. *Lyc'us* (a name of Bacchus).  
 Lŷcia, æ, f. *Lyc'ia* (a country of Asia Minor).  
 Lŷcus, i, m. *Ly'cus* (a Boeotian).  
 Lŷdi, ōrum, m. pl. *Lydians*.  
 lymphæ, æ, f. *water*.  
 Lyncæus, i, m. *Lynce'us* (an Argonaut, famous for the sharpness of his sight).  
 lŷra, æ, f. *lyre, lute*.

## M.

māchīnīor, āri, ātus (machina), *to contrive, to devise*.  
 mactō, āre, āvi, ātum, to *slaughter, to sacrifice*.  
 Mænālus, i, m. *Mæ'nalus* (a mountain in Arcadia).  
 māgīcus, a, um, *magical*.  
 māgis, adv. (magnus), *more*.  
 māgister, trī, m. (magis), *master, director*.  
 māgistra, æ, f. (magister), *mistress*.  
 magnitūdo, īnis, f. (magnus), *greatness*.  
 magnus, a, um (comp. major, sup. maximus), *great*.  
 Māia, æ, f. *Ma'ia* (mother of Mercury).  
 mājestas, ātis, f. (majus), *greatness, majesty*.  
 māle, adv. (malus), *badly, ill, wickedly*.

## MAL

mālum, i, n. (malus), *evil, wickedness.*  
 mālus, a, um (comp. pejor, sup. pessimus), *bad, wicked.*  
 mālus, i, m. *beam, mast.*  
 mammosus, a, um (mamma), *full-breasted.*  
 mandātum, i, m. (mando), *command, order.*  
 māne, n. indec. *morning.*  
 māne, adv. *in the morning.*  
 mānus, ūs, f. *hand.*  
 Mārāthon, ōnis, f. *Mar'athon* (a town in Attica).  
 Mārāthōnūs, a, um, *Marathonian.*  
 māre, is, n. *sea.*  
 mārīnus, a, um (mare), *marine, belonging to the sea.*  
 mārītīmus, a, um (mare), *maritime, belonging to the sea.*  
 mārītus, i, m. (mas), *husband, married man.*  
 Mars, artis, m. *Mars* (the god of war).  
 Marsyas, æ, m. *Mar'syas* (a satyr).  
 Martūs, a, um (Mars), *belonging to Mars, martial, warlike.*  
 mas, mās, m. *male.*  
 masculus, a, um (mas), *masculine, male.*  
 māter, tris, f. *mother.*  
 māternus, a, um (mater), *maternal, motherly.*  
 mātīmōnīum, i, n. (mater), *marriage.*

## MEM

maxīme, adv. (maximus), *chiefly, mostly.*  
 maximus, a, um (sup. of magnus), *greatest.*  
 Mēdēa, æ, f. *Mede'a* (a Grecian sorceress).  
 Mēdia, æ, f. *Me'dia* (a country of Asia).  
 mēdicīna, æ, f. (medicus), *medicine.*  
 mēdicus, a, um (medeor), *belonging to medicine, curative, medical.*  
 mēdīum, i, n. (medius), *the middle.*  
 mēdius, a, um, *belonging to the middle.*  
 Mēdus, i, m. *a Mede.*  
 Mēdūsa, æ, f. *Medu'sa* (a woman whose hair consisted of serpents).  
 Mēgālēsīa, ūm, n. pl. *Megale'sia* (festivals of Cyb'ele, the Magna Mater).  
 Mēgāra, æ, f. *Meg'ara* (wife of Hercules).  
 Mēgēra, æ, f. *Megē'ra* (one of the Furies).  
 Mēlicerta, æ, m. *Melicer'ta* (son of Ino and Athamas).  
 Mēlpōmēne, es, f. *Melpom'ene* (the muse of tragic and lyric poetry).  
 membrum, i, n. *member, limb, part.*  
 mēmīni, isse, *to remember, to mention.*



## MEM

**Mēmnon**, ōnis, m. *Mem'non* (king of the Ethiopians).  
**Memnōnides**, um, f. pl. *the birds of Memnon*.  
**mēmōria**, æ, f. (memor), *memory, recollection*.  
**mēmōro**, āre, āvi, ātum (memor), *to mention, to relate*.  
**Mēnēlāus**, i, m. *Menela'us* (brother of Agamemnon).  
**Mēnœceus**, i, m. *Mence'ceus* (son of Creon).  
**mensa**, æ, f. *table*.  
**mensis**, is, m. *month*.  
**mentīo**, ōnis, f. (memini), *mention*.  
**mercātūra**, æ, f. (mercor), *commerce, trade*.  
**merces**, ēdis, f. (merx), *pay, hire, price*.  
**Mercūrius**, i, m. *Mer'cury* (the god of eloquence and of traffic).  
**mērēor**, ēri, itus, *to merit, to deserve*.  
**mēridies**, ēi, m. (medius + dies), *mid-day, noon*.  
**mērīto**, adv. (meritus), *deservedly, with reason*.  
**meritus** (see mēreor).  
**merx**, cis, f. *merchandise, goods, wares*.  
**metallum**, i, n. *metal*.  
**mētāmorphōsis**, is, f. *transformation*; liber *Metamorphoses*, ōn, *book of the Metamorphoses*.  
**mētrum**, i, n. *measure, metre*.

## MIS

**mētūo**, ēre, ūi, ūtum (metus), *to fear*.  
**mētus**, ūs, m. *fear*.  
**Michael**, elis, m. *Michael*.  
**mīgro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *to move away, to depart, to migrate*.  
**mīles**, itis, m. *soldiers*.  
**mille**, adj. indec. *thousand*.  
**milliæ**, um, n. pl. *thousands*.  
**millēsīmus**, a, um (mille), *thousandth*.  
**Minerva**, æ, f. *Miner'va* (the goddess of wisdom).  
**mīnīme**, adv. (minimus), *least*.  
**mīnister**, tri, m. (manus), *attendant, servant, minister*.  
**mīnistro**, āre, āvi, ātum (mīnister), *to serve*.  
**mīnor**, or, us, gen. ōris (comp. of parvus), *less, smaller*.  
**Mīnos**, ōis, m. *Mi'nos* (the judge in the infernal regions).  
**Mīnōtaurus**, i, m. *Mi'notaur* (a monster, with a bull's head and a man's body).  
**mīrācūlum**, i, n. (miror), *marvel, miracle*.  
**miscēo**, ēre, cūi, stum, or xtum, *to mix, to mingle, to confound*.  
**mīser**, ēra, ērum, *wretched, miserable*.  
**mīseratus** (see mīseror).  
**mīseror**, āri, ātus, *to pity*.  
**mīserēor**, ēri, ēritus, *to pity*.  
**mīseresco**, ēre, *to pity*.  
**missus** (see mitto).  
**mistus** (see misceo).

## MIT

Mithras, æ, m. *Mith'ras* (the sun-god of the Persians).  
 mīlgo, āre, āvi, ātum (mitis + ago), *to soften, to appease*.  
 mītis, is, e, *mild, soft, gentle, meek*.  
 mitto, ěre, mīsi, missum, *to send*.  
 mixtus (see misceo).  
 Mnēmōsýne, ěs, f. *Mnemos'yne* (Memory, the mother of the Muses).  
 mōděror, āri, ātus (modus), *to moderate, to govern, to regulate*.  
 mōdestus, a, um (modus), *moderate, modest, discreet*.  
 mōdiolus, i, m. (modius), *a small measure or vessel, a box*.  
 mōdo, adv. (modus), *only*.  
 mōdus, i, m. *measure, manner, method*.  
 mœnia, ium, n. pl. (munio), *ramparts, bulwarks, walls*.  
 mœror, ōris, m. (mœree), *mourning, sadness, grief*.  
 mōles, is, f. *huge mass, greatness, difficulty*.  
 mōlestus, a, um (moles), *troublesome, irksome, grievous*.  
 Mōlossi, ōrum, m. pl. *Molosians* (inhabitants of Epirus).  
 mōly, ŷos, f. *moly, a kind of herb*.  
 Mōmus, i, m. *Mo'mus* (the god of mirth).  
 monāchium, i, n. *monastery*; also, *Munich*.

## MUL

mōněo, ěre, ŷi, ĭtum, *to admonish, to inform, to remind*.  
 mons, montis, m. *mountain*.  
 monstrātor, ōris, m. (monstro), *demonstrator, inventor*.  
 monstro, āre, āvi, ātum (monstrum), *to show, to point out, to demonstrate*.  
 monstrum, i, n. (moneo), *monster*.  
 mōnumentum, i, n. (moneo), *monument, memorial*.  
 mōra, æ, f. *delay*.  
 morbus, i, m. *disease, sickness*.  
 mōres (see mos).  
 mōrior, i, mortuus, *to die*.  
 mōror, āri, ātus (mora), *to delay*.  
 Morphěus, i, m. *Mor'pheus* (the god of sleep).  
 mors, tis, f. (morio), *death*.  
 mortālis, is, e (mōrs), *mortal*; pl. *mortals, men*.  
 mortuus (see morior).  
 mos, mōris, m. *manner, custom, usage*.  
 motus, a, um (see moveo).  
 mōvēo, āre, mōvi, mōtum, *to move, to stir up*.  
 mox, adv. (moveo), *soon, presently*.  
 Moyses, is, m. *Mo'ses*.  
 mulcto, āre, āvi, ātum (mulcta), *to fine, to punish*.  
 mūllěbris, is, e (mulier), *womanish, feminine*.  
 mūllier, ěris, f. *woman*.

## MUL

multus, a, um, *much, many*.  
mundus, i, m. *world, universe*.  
mūnō, ire, ivi, or īi, itum  
(moenia), *to build walls, to fortify*.  
mūnus, ōris, n. *function, duty, office, service*.  
mūrus, i, m. *wall*.  
mūsa, æ, f. *muse*.  
mūto, āre, āvi, ātum (contr. for movito), *to change*.  
Mycēnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Myce'næ* (the city of Agamemnon).  
Myrtillus, i, m. *Myr'tilus* (son of Mercury).

## N.

nactus (see nanciscor).  
Nāias, ādis, f. *Nā'iad* (a water-nymph).  
nam, conj. *for*.  
nanciscor, i, nactus, *to obtain, to receive*.  
Nāpææ, ārum, f. pl. *Nape'æ, dell-nymphs*.  
Narcissus, i, m. *Narcis'tus* (a beautiful youth, who fell in love with his own image seen in a fountain).  
narro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to relate, to tell*.  
nascor, i, nātus, *to be born*.  
nāta, æ, f. (natus), *daughter*.  
nātālis, is, e (natus), *natal, belonging to one's birth*.

## NEF

nātivus, a, um (natus), *innate, natural, native*.  
nātu, m. abl. *by birth*.  
nātūra, æ, f. (natus), *native*.  
natus (part. of nascor).  
nātus, i, m. (nascor), *son*.  
naufrāgium, ii, n. (for navifragium, from navis + frango), *shipwreck*.  
Nauplius, ii, m. *Nau'plius* (a son of Neptune).  
nauta, æ, m. (for navita, from navis), *sailor*.  
nāvīgatio, ōnis, f. (navigo), *navigation*.  
nāvīgium, ii, n. (navigo), *vessel, ship*.  
nāvigo, āre, āvi, ātum (navis + ago), *to sail, to navigate*.  
nāvis, is, f. *ship*.  
nāvo, āre, āvi, ātum (navus), *to perform, to do, to accomplish*.  
Naxos, i, f. *Nax'os* (an island of the Ægean).  
nē, conj. *not, lest*.  
nec, conj. *nor*.  
necessārius, a, um (necesse), *necessary, indispensable*.  
necessitas, ātis, f. (necesse), *necessity*.  
nēco, āre, āvi, ātum (nex), *to kill, to put to death*.  
nectar, āris, n. *nectar, the drink of the gods*.  
nēfas, n. indecl. (ne + fas), *something wicked, wickedness, crime, sin*.

## NEG

nēgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ne + aio),  
to deny, to refuse.  
nēgōtium, ii, n. (nec + otium),  
business, affair, thing.  
Nemrodus, i, m. *Nimrod*.  
Nēmēa, æ, f. *Neme'a* (a city of  
Argolis).  
Nēmēsis, is, f. *Nem'esis* (the  
goddess of avenging justice).  
nēmo, īnis, m. and f. (ne +  
homo), nobody, no one.  
nempe, conj. for, indeed, truly,  
without doubt.  
Nēphēlē, es, *Neph'ele* (the wife  
of Athamas).  
Neptūnus, i, m. *Nep'tune* (the  
god of the sea).  
nēquāquam, adv. by no means,  
not at all.  
Nērēis, īdis, f. daughter of *Ne-  
reus*, *Ne'reid* (a sea-nymph).  
Nērēus, i, m. *Ne'reus* (a sea-  
god).  
nescio, īre, īvi, or īi, itum (ne  
+ scio), not to know, to be  
ignorant of.  
Nessus, i, m. *Nes'sus* (one of  
the Centaurs).  
nex, nēcis, f. violent death, mur-  
der, slaughter.  
niger, gra, grum, black.  
nihil, n. indecl. nothing.  
nihlōminus, adv. (nihilo + mi-  
nus), none the less, neverthe-  
less.  
nimīrum, adv. (ne + mirum),  
doubtless, certainly.

## NOT

Nīnus, i, m. *Ni'nus* (the builder  
of Nineveh).  
Nīōbe, es, f. *Ni'obe* (a queen  
of Thebes).  
nisi, conj. (ni + si), if not, un-  
less.  
nōbilitas, ātia, f. (nobilis), no-  
bleness, nobility.  
nōcēo, ēre, īi, itum, to hurt, to  
harm.  
noctu, abl. (nox), by night.  
nocturnus, a, um. (noctu), noc-  
turnal, belonging to the night.  
nōdus, i, m. knot, difficulty.  
Noēmus, i, m. *Noah*.  
nōlo, nolle, nōlūi (ne + volo), to  
be unwilling.  
nōmen, īnis, n. (nosco), name,  
title.  
nōmīno, āre, āvi, ātum (no-  
men), to name, to call by  
name.  
nōnāginta, num. adj. indecl.  
*ninety*.  
nōningentēsīmus, a, um (no-  
ningenti), *nine-hundredth*.  
nonnihil, n. indecl. (non +  
nihil), something.  
nonnullus, a, um (non + nul-  
lus), some one, some.  
nonnunquam, adv. (non + nun-  
quam), sometimes.  
nōnus, a, um, num. adj. *ninth*.  
nōthus, a, um, *spurious, illegiti-  
mate, bastard*.  
nōtūtia, æ, f. (notus), acquaint-  
ance, knowledge.

## NOT

## OBS

nōtīdies, ēi, f. (notus), *acquaintance, knowledge.*

nōvem, num. adj. indecl. *nine.*

nōverca, æ, f. (novus), *step-mother.*

nōvus, a, um, *new.*

noxius, a, um (noxa), *hurtful.*

nūbo, ēre, psi; ptum, *to marry.*

nūdus, a, um, *naked, bare.*

nullus, a, um (ne + ullus), *not any one, no one.*

Nūma, æ, m. Nu'ma (the second king of Rome).

Nūmen, inis, n. for nuimen, from nuo), *Divinity, Deity, God.*

nūmero, āre, āvi, ātum (numerus), *to number, to count.*

nūmērōsus, a, um (numerus), *numerous.*

nūmērus, i, m. *number.*

nunc, adv. *now.*

nuncia, æ, f. (nuncius), *female messenger.*

nunciūs, i, m. (novum + cio), *messenger.*

nuncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum (nomen + capio), *to call by name, to name.*

nunquam, adv. (ne + unquam), *never.*

nuntia (see nuncia).

nuntius (see nuncius).

nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. (nubo), *wedding, marriage.*

nūtrīo, īre, īvi, ītum, *to nourish.*

Nymphæ, ārum, f. pl. *Nymphs.*

Nýsa, æ, f. Ny'sa (a city in India).

Nýssæus, a, um, Nyssæ'an.

## O.

ob, prep. *on account of, for.*

ōbĕo, īre, īvi; or ſi, ītum (ob + eo), *to go over; to visit, to survey.*

ōbitus, ūs, m. (obitum), *death.*  
objectus (see objicio).

objĕcio, ēre, jĕci, jectum (ob + jacio), *to hold out, to offer, to expose, to oppose, to object.*

oblĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + ligo), *to tie, to fasten to, to bind.*

oblitus (see obliviscor).

oblivĭo, ōnis, f. (obliviscor), *forgetfulness, oblivion.*

obliviscor, i, litus, *to forget.*

obrŭo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (ob + rao), *to cover, to overwhelm.*

obsĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + sacro), *to beseech, to supplicate, to conjure.*

obsĕquĭum, ūi, n. (obsequor), *complaisance, obedience.*

observātor, ōris, m. (observo), *observer.*

obsessus (see obsideo).

obsĭdĕo, ēre, ōdi, essum (ob + sedeo), *to besiege.*

## OBS

obsigno, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + signo), *to seal, to sign.*  
 obtero, ěre, trīvi, tritum (ob + tero), *to bruise, to crush.*  
 obtinĕo, ěre, tīnūi, tentum (ob + teneo), *to hold, to have, to obtain.*  
 obtingo, ěre, tīgi (ob + tango), *to happen, to befall.*  
 obtritus (see obtero).  
 obtrunco, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + trunco), *to lop off, to trim.*  
 obtuli (see offero).  
 obtūro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to stuff, to stop up, to choke.*  
 obvĕnio, ěre, vēni, ventum (ob + venio), *to meet, to befall.*  
 obversor, āri, ātus (ob + versor), *to be present to, to appear before.*  
 obvius, a, um (ob + via), *meeting, opposite to, in the way.*  
 occasio, ōnis, f. (ob + cado), *occasion.*  
 occido, ěre, cīdi, cāsum (ob + cado), *to fall, to die.*  
 occido, ěre, cīdi, cīsum (ob + cado), *to slay, to kill.*  
 occidūus, a, um (occido), *setting, western.*  
 occulto, āre, āvi, ātum (occultus), *to conceal.*  
 occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum (ob + capio), *to seize, to occupy.*  
 oceānus, i, m. *ocean.*  
 octāvus, a, um (octo), *eighth.*

## OMN

octingentĕsimus, a, um (octingenti), *eight-hundredth.*  
 octogĕsimus, a, um (octoginta), *eightieth.*  
 octo, indecl. *eight.*  
 octoginta, indecl. (octo), *eighty.*  
 ōculus, i, m. *eye.*  
 ōda, æ, f. *ode.*  
 ōde, es, f. *ode.*  
 ōdium, ii, n. (odi), *hatred.*  
 ōdor, ōris, m. *smell, odour.*  
 Œbālĭa, æ, f. *Æba'lia.*  
 Œdĭpus, ōdis, m. *Œd'ipus* (a king of Thebes).  
 Œnōmāus, i, m. *Enom'aus* (king of Elis).  
 Œta, æ, f. *Æ'ta* (a mountain in Thessaly).  
 offendo, ěre, di, sum (ob + fendo), *to strike against, to offend.*  
 offĕro, ferre, obtūli, oblātum (ob + fero), *to present, to bring forward, to offer.*  
 officĭna, æ, f. (for opificĭna, from opifex), *workshop.*  
 Ogĕgĭa, æ, f. *Ogyg'ia* (the island of the nymph Calypso).  
 Ōileus, ōi, m. *Oil'eus* (a king of Locris).  
 ōlĕa, æ, f. *olive, olive-berry.*  
 ōlĕum, i, n. *olive-oil, oil.*  
 ōlim, adv. *formerly, at times.*  
 ōmen, ĭnis, n. *omen, presage, sign.*  
 omnĭs, is, e, all, every, whole.

## OMP

## PAC

- Omphāla, æ, f. *Om'phala* (queen of Lydia).
- ōšero, āre, āvi, ātum (onus), *to burden, to lade with.*
- ōnus, ēris, n. *burden, weight.*
- ōpēra, æ, f. (opus), *work, labour, service.*
- ōpertum, i, n. (operio), *secret place.*
- ōpimus, a, um (ops), *rich, fat, splendid.*
- ōpīno, ōnis, f. (opinor), *opinion, belief.*
- oppidum, i, n. (ops + do), *town.*
- oppressus (see opprimo).
- opprimo, ēre, essi, essum (ob + premo), *to press down, to oppress.*
- ops, ōpis, f. (nom. sing. not used), *plenty, power, strength, means, wealth.*
- Ops, Opis, f. *Ops* (the goddess of plenty).
- optimus, a, um (superlative of bonus), *best.*
- opto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to wish, to desire.*
- ōra, æ, f. (os), *border, coast.*
- ōrācūlum, i, n. (oro), *oracle, prophecy.*
- orbis, is, m. *circle, globe, world.*
- orbo, āre, āvi, ātum (orbus), *to deprive, to bereave.*
- Orcus, i, m. *Orcus* (a name of Pluto).
- ordo, inis, m. *order, arrangement.*
- Orestes, is, m. *Ores'tes* (son of Agamemnon).
- Orgiæ, arum, f. pl. *Orgies* (night-festivals in honour of Bacchus).
- oriens (see orior).
- ōrigo, inis, f. (orior), *origin, source, descent.*
- ōrior, iri, ortus, *to rise, to be born, to spring forth.*
- orno, āre, āvi, ātum, *to adorn, to embellish.*
- oro, āre, āvi, ātum (os), *to pray, to beseech.*
- ortus, a, um (see orior).
- ortus, ūs, m. (orior), *birth, descent.*
- ōs, ōris, n. *mouth.*
- ostendo, ēre, di, sum (ob + tendo), *to hold out, to show.*
- ostento, āre, āvi, ātum (osten-do), *to show off, to display.*
- Ovidius, ii, n. *Ov'id* (a Latin poet).
- ōvis, is, f. *sheep.*

## P.

- pācātus, a, um (paco), *subdued, at peace, tranquil.*
- pāciscor, i, pactus (paco), *to make a bargain, to stipulate, to covenant.*
- pactum, i, n. (paciscor), *agreement, compact.*
- pactus (see paciscor).

## P M A

**Pæan**, ānis, m. *Pæ'an* (a name of Apollo).  
**pāgus**, i, m. *village*.  
**Pālæmon**, ōnis, m. *Palæ'mon* (a sea-god).  
**pālæstra**, æ, f. *wrestling-school, place of exercise*.  
**Pālāmēdes**, is, m. *Palame'des* (king of Eubœa).  
**Pāles**, is, f. *Pa'les* (tutelær deity of shepherds and cattle).  
**Pāllia**, ium, n. pl. (Pales), *festivals of Pales*.  
**Pallādium**, i, n. *the statue of Pal'las, the Palladium*.  
**Pallas**, ādis, f. *Pal'las* (the Greek name for Minerva).  
**pālus**, ūdis, f. *swamp, marsh, lake*.  
**pampīnus**, i, m. *vine-leaf*.  
**Pān**, Pānos, m. *Pan* (the god of the woods).  
**Pandōra**, æ, f. *Pando'ra* (the name of a woman).  
**Panicus**, a, um (Pan), *relating to Pan*.  
**panthēra**, æ, f. *panther*.  
**pāpāver**, ēris, n. *poppy*.  
**Pāphos** (also, Pāphus), i, f. *Pa'phos* (a city in Cyprus).  
**pār**, pāris, adj. *equal*.  
**Parcæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Fates*.  
**parco**, ēre, pēperci, parsum, and parçitum (parcus), *to spare*.  
**pārens**, ntis, m. and f. (pario), *parent*.

## P A T

**pārlo**, ēre, pēpēri, partum, *to bear, to bring forth*.  
**Pāris**, Idis, m. *Par'is* (son of Priam).  
**pārter**, adv. (par), *equally*.  
**Parnāssus**, i, m. *Parnas'sus* (a sacred mountain in Phocis).  
**pāro**, āre, āvi, ātum, *to prepare, to get ready*.  
**pārōdīa**, æ, f. *parody*.  
**pars**, partis, f. *part*.  
**Parthēnōpæus**, i, m. *Parthenopæ'us* (one of the Seven who went against Thebes).  
**particūla**, æ, f. (pars), *a little part, a particle*.  
**partus**, ūs, m. (pario), *birth, bringing forth, offspring*.  
**pārumper**, adv. *a little*.  
**parvus**, a, um (comp. minor, sup. minimus), *little, small*.  
**pasco**, ēre, pāvi, pastum, *to pasture, to feed*.  
**passer**, ēris, m. *sparrow*.  
**pastor**, ōris, m. (pasco), *herdsman, shepherd*.  
**pātēo**, ēre, ūi, *to stand open, to be open*.  
**pāter**, tris, m. *father*.  
**pāternus**, a, um (pater), *belonging to a father, paternal, fatherly*.  
**pātrīa**, æ, f. (pater), *native country, fatherland*.  
**Pātrōclus**, i, m. *Patro'clus* (the friend of Achilles).  
**pātrūs**, i, m. (pater), *uncle, father's brother*.



## PAU

pauci, æ, a, few.  
 paulisper, adv. *for a little while*.  
 paulo, adv. *a little*.  
 paupertas, ātis, f. (pauper), poverty.  
 Pausānias, æ, m. *Pausanias* (a celebrated Spartan).  
 pāvo, ōnis, m. *peacock*.  
 pax, pacis, f. *peace*.  
 pectus, ōris, n. *breast*.  
 pēcūliāris, is, e (peculium), *belonging to one's own, special*.  
 pēcus, ūdis, f. *beast*; pl. *cattle*.  
 Pēgāsus, i, m. *Pegasus* (the winged horse of the Muses).  
 Pēleus, ēi, m. *Peleus* (father of Achilles).  
 Pēlias, æ, m. *Pe'lias* (king of Thessaly).  
 pellectus (see pellicio).  
 pellex, icis, f. *concubine*.  
 pellifco, ēre, lexi, lectum (per + lacio), *to entice, to allure*.  
 pellis, is, f. *skin, hide*.  
 pello, ēre, pēpūli, pulsum, to *drive, to chase*.  
 Pēlōponnēsus, i, f. *Peloponnēsus* (the southern part of Greece).  
 Pēlops, pis, m. *Pe'lops* (a Grecian hero).  
 Pēnātes, um, m. pl. *Penates* (guardian deities of the household in ancient Latium).  
 pēne, adv. *almost*.  
 pēnes, prep. *with, in the power of*.

## PER

pēnētro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to penetrate, to pierce into*.  
 Pentheus, ēi, m. *Pen'theus* (a king of Thebes).  
 pēr, adv. *through, during*. In composition it often means *thoroughly, very*.  
 pērāgo, ēre, ēgi, actum (per + ago), *to do, to accomplish, to go through with*.  
 pērāgro, āre, āvi, ātum (per + ager), *to traverse, to pass through*.  
 percello, ēre, cūli, culsum (per + cello), *to beat down, to strike, to smite*.  
 percēō, ēre, ivi, itum (per + cieo), *to stir up, to excite*.  
 percoitus (see percieo).  
 percrēpo, āre, ūi, itum (per + crepo), *to resound*.  
 percussus (see percello).  
 percurso, āre, āvi, ātum (per + curro), *to run through, to roam over*.  
 percussus (see percutio).  
 percūtio, ēre, cussi, cussum (per + quatio), *to shake thoroughly, to strike, to smite*.  
 perdo, ēre, didi, ditum (per + do), *to destroy*.  
 perdūco, ēre, xi, ctum (per + duco), *to lead, to conduct*.  
 perductus (see perduco).  
 pērēgrinus, i, m. (peregrer, per + ager), *traveller, stranger*.  
 peremptus (see perimo).

## PER

## PHA

pěřō, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (per + eo), *to perish, to die.*

pěřerro, āre, āvi, ātum (per + erro), *to roam through.*

perfěro, ferre, tūli, lātum (per + fero), *to bear.*

perfidia, æ, f. (perfidus), *treachery, perfidy.*

perfunctus (see perfungor).

perfungor, i, nctus (per + fungor), *to perform, to discharge.*

Pergāma, ōrum, n. pl. *Per'gama* (the citadel of Troy).

pergo, ěre, perrexī, perrectum (per + rego), *to proceed.*

pěrhľbō, ěre, ůi, itum (per + habeo), *to hold out, to exhibit, to assert.*

pěricŭlum, i, n. *danger, trial.*

pěrimo, ěre, ěmi, emptum (per + emo), *to destroy, to take away entirely.*

perjŭrus, a, um (per + jus), *oath-breaking, perjured.*

permitto, ěre, mĭsi, missum (per + mitto), *to let loose, to abandon, to permit.*

permotus (see permoveo).

permōvēo, ěre, ōvi, ōtum (per + moveo), *to move thoroughly, to stir up.*

permŭto, āre, āvi, ātum (per + muto), *to change throughout, to exchange, to interchange.*

perniciēs, ěi, f. (per + neco), *destruction, ruin.*

perpětŭm, adv. (perpetuus), *continually, perpetually.*

perpětŭus, a, um (per + peto), *continual, perpetual.*

perrexi (see pergo).

Persa, æ, m. *a Persian.*

persěquor, i, secutus (per + sequor), *to pursue.*

Pěrsēus, i, m. *Per'seus* (son of Jupiter and Danæ).

perseus, a, um — arbor perseæ, *peach-tree*, (so called because supposed to have originated in Persia).

perterrěfactus, a, um (perterrefacio), *very much frightened.*

perťnĕo, ěre, ůi (per + teneo), *to pertain to, to concern, to belong to.*

pervĭgil, ilis, adj. (per + vigil), *ever-watchful.*

pēs, pēdis, m. *foot.*

pestilens, ntis, adj. (pestis), *pestilential, unhealthy.*

pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens), *pestilence, plague.*

pestis, is, f. *plague, pest, disease.*

pětŭtus (see peto).

pěto, ěre; ivi, or ii, pětŭtum, *to seek, to beg, to strive after.*

pětra, æ, f. *rock.*

Phæax, æcis, adj. *Phæa'cian.*

Phædra, æ, f. *Phæ'dra* (wife of Theseus).

Phăēton, ontis, m. *Pha'eton* (son of Helios, and sometimes the Sun himself).

## P H A

Phaētusa, æ, f. *Phaētusa* (sister of Phaëton).  
 phārētra, æ, f. *quiver* (for holding arrows).  
 Phloctētes, æ, m. *Phloctētes* (a celebrated archer, companion of Hercules).  
 Phlēgēthon, ontis, m. *Phlēgēthon* (a river in the lower regions).  
 phōca, æ, f. *seal, sea-calf*.  
 Phōcis, Idis, f. *Phōcis* (a country of Greece).  
 Phœnice, um, m. pl. *Phœnicians* (a people of Syria).  
 Phrygia, æ, f. *Phrygia* (a country of Asia Minor).  
 Phryxus, i, m. *Phryxus* (a man's name).  
 piaculāris, is, e (piaculum), *expiatory*.  
 Pīcus, i, m. *Pīcus* (a son of Saturn).  
 piē, adv. (pius), *piously, religiously*.  
 piētas, ātis, f. (pius), *dutifulness, piety*.  
 Pindārus, i, m. *Pindar* (a celebrated Grecian poet).  
 pingo, ēre, nxi, pictum, *to paint, to represent*.  
 pinna, æ, f. *feather*.  
 Pīrithōus, i, m. *Pirithous* (a friend of Theseus).  
 piscātor, ōris, m. (piscis), *fisher*.  
 piscis, is, m. *fish*.

## P O L

pius, a, um, *dutiful, pious*.  
 placandus (see placo).  
 plācō, ēre, ūi, itum, *to please, to be agreeable*.  
 plāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *to quiet, to calm, to appease*.  
 plāga, æ, f. *blow, wound*.  
 planta, æ, f. *plant*.  
 plecto, ēre, xi, ctum, *to plait, to braid*.  
 plēne, adv. (plenus), *fully, entirely*.  
 plēnus, a, um (pleo), *full*.  
 plērique, æque, āque (plerus + que), *most, the greater part*.  
 plures, es, a (plus), *more, the greater number*.  
 plūrimum, adv. (plurimus), *for the most part, chiefly*.  
 plūrimus, a, um (sup. of multus), *most, chief*.  
 plus, pluris, adj. n. (comp. of multus), *more*.  
 Plūto, ōnis, m. *Pluto* (king of the Infernal regions).  
 Plūtus, i, m. *Plutus* (the god of riches).  
 Podarces, æ, m. *Podarces* (a man's name).  
 pœna, æ, f. *penalty, punishment*.  
 pœsis, is, f. *poesy, poetry*.  
 pōēta, æ, m. *poet*.  
 pōēticus, a, um (poeta), *poetical*.  
 pōllo, īre, īvi, itum, *to polish, to smooth, to decorate*.

## POL

polléo, ēre (pot + valeo), *to be powerful, to be potent, to prevail.*  
 Pollux, ūcis, m. *Pol'lux* (twin-brother of Castor).  
 Pōlyb'ius, ii, m. *Polyb'ius* (a Greek historian).  
 Pōlydōrus, i, m. *Polydo'rus* (a son of Priam).  
 Pōlymnestor, ōris, m. *Polymnes'tor* (a king of Thrace).  
 Pōlymnia, æ, f. *Polym'nia* (one of the Nine Muses).  
 Pōlynices, is, m. *Polyni'ces* (son of Œdipus).  
 Pōlyphēmus, i, m. *Polyphe'mus* (the one-eyed Cyclops slain by Ulysses).  
 Pōlyxēna, æ, f. *Polyx'ena* (a daughter of Priam).  
 Pōmōna, æ, f. (pomum), *Pomo'na* (the goddess of fruit).  
 pōmum, i, n. *fruit.*  
 pondus, ēris, n. (pendo), *weight.*  
 pōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, *to place, to put, to build.*  
 pontus, i, m. *sea.*  
 Pontus Euxinus, *the Eux'ine, the Black Sea.*  
 pōpūlaris, is, e (populus), *belonging to the people, popular.*  
 pōpūlātio, ōnis, f. (populus), *devastation, laying waste.*  
 pōpūlor, āri, ātus (populus), *to lay waste, to devastate.*  
 pōpūlus, i, m. *people, multitude.*

## POT

pōpūlus, i, f. *poplar-tree.*  
 porcus, i, m. *hog, tame swine.*  
 porro, adv. *moreover.*  
 porta, æ, f. *gate.*  
 portitor, ōris, m. (portus), *ferryman, harbour-man.*  
 portus, ūs, m. *harbour, port.*  
 positus (see pono).  
 possidéo, ēre, sēdi, sessum (potis + sedeo), *to possess.*  
 possido, ēre, sēdi, sessum (potis + sideo), *to possess, to take possession of.*  
 possum, posse, pōtūi (potis + sum), *to be able, to be powerful.*  
 post, adv. and prep. *after, behind.*  
 postea, adv. (post + ea), *afterwards.*  
 postēri, ōrum, m: pl. (posterus), *posterity, descendants.*  
 postmōdum, adv. (post + modus), *presently, shortly.*  
 postquam, conj. (post + quam), *after that, as soon as.*  
 postrēmus, a, um (sup. of posterus), *last.*  
 postrēmo, adv. (postremus), *lastly.*  
 postūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (posco), *to demand.*  
 pōtentia, æ, f. (potens), *power.*  
 pōtior, Iri, itus (potis), *to possess, to be master of, to acquire.*  
 pōtissimum, adv. (potis), *chiefly.*

## POT

potitus (see potior).  
 prae, prep. *before, in comparison with, on account of; prae manibus, in hand.*  
 praebeo, ēre, ūi, itum (prae + habeo), *to proffer, to give, to furnish.*  
 praecipis, cipitis, adj. (prae + caput), *headlong, inconsiderate, precipitate.*  
 praceptor, ōris, m. (praecceptus), *teacher, instructor.*  
 praecipio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (prae + capio), *to teach, to instruct, to command.*  
 praecipito, āre, āvi, ātum (praeceps), *to throw headlong, to hurl down.*  
 praecipue, adv. (praecipuus), *especially, particularly.*  
 praecipuus, a, um (praecipio), *special, particular.*  
 praecclare, adv. (praecclarus), *illustriously, splendidly.*  
 praeco, ōnis, m. *crier, herald.*  
 praeda, ae, f. *booty, plunder (taken in war).*  
 praedico, āre, āvi, ātum (prae + dico), *to publish, to proclaim.*  
 praeditus, a, um (prae + datus), *gifted with, possessed of.*  
 praedo, ōnis, m. (praeda), *plunderer, robber.*  
 praefectura, ae, f. (praefectus), *presidency, superintendence.*  
 praefero, ferre, tūli, lātum (prae + fero), *to carry before, to prefer, to exhibit.*

## PRÆ

praeficio, ēre, feci, fectum (prae + facio), *to set over, to put in command of.*  
 praemium, ii, n. *reward, recompense.*  
 praesens, ntis, adj. or part. (praesum), *present.*  
 praesertim, adv. (prae + sero), *especially.*  
 praeses, idis, m. (praesideo), *president, protector, guardian.*  
 praestes, itis, adj. m. and f. (presto), *presiding, protecting (applied to the gods).*  
 praesto, āre, stiti, stitum, and stātum (prae + sto), *to surpass, to perform, to furnish, to give.*  
 praesto, adv. (prae + sto), *at hand, here, ready.*  
 praesum, esse, fūi, *to be over, to preside over.*  
 praeter, prep. (prae + ter), *beyond, besides, except.*  
 praeterea, conj. (praeter + ea), *besides, moreover.*  
 praetereo, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (praeter + eo), *to go past, to pass; praeterita, the past.*  
 praetereundus (see praetereo).  
 praetēriens, ūntis (see praeter-eo).  
 praetēritus (see praetereo).  
 praeterquam, adv. (praeter + quam), *beyond, except that, except.*  
 praetervectus (see praetervaho).

## P P M

## P R O

prætervêho, ěre, xi, etum (præter + veho), *to carry past; pass, to be carried past, to pass, to go by.*

prætum, i, n. *meadow.*

prævus, a, um, *bad, depraved.*

prælium, ii, m. *worth, value, price.*

prex, ěcis, f. (nom. and gen. sing. obsolete), *prayer, entreaty.*

Præmus, i, m. *Pri'am* (king of Troy).

Præpus, i, m. *Pria'pus* (the god of procreation).

primo, adv. (primus), *at first, in the first place.*

primoris, is, e (primus), *first, earliest, topmost.*

primum, adv. (primus), *at first, in the first place.*

primus, a, um (sup. of prior), *first, chief.*

princeps, ipis, m. (primus + capio), *chief, prince.*

prior, or, us (pris, obs.), *former, prior, anterior.*

priscus, a, um (pris, obs.), *ancient, olden.*

pristinus, a, um (pris, obs.), *primitive, pristine.*

priusquam, conj. (written also prius quam), *before that, sooner than.*

privatus, a, um (privo), *private, not public, peculiar.*

prō, prep. *before, in comparison of, in proportion to, for, on account of.*

prōbo, āre, āvi, ātum (probus), *to test, to prove, to approve.*

prōbus, a, um, *good, honest, upright.*

prōcēdo, ěre, ssi, ssum (pro + cedo), *to go forward, to advance.*

prōcreo, āre, āvi, ātum (pro + creo), *to procreate, to produce.*

Prōcrustes, æ, m. *Procrustes* (a robber near Athens).

prōcul, adv. (procello), *far off, afar.*

prōcurro, ěre, cūcurri, cursum (pro + currō), *to run forward, to advance.*

prōcus, i, m. *wooer, suitor.*

prōdīgium, ii, n. (for prodieium, from prodico), *prodigy, portent.*

prōdītō, ōnis, f. (proditus), *betrayal, treachery, treason.*

prōdītōr, ōris, m. (proditus), *betrayor, traitor.*

prōdītus (prodo).

prōdo, ěre, dīdi, dītum (pro + do), *to give up, to deliver, to betray.*

prōdūco, ěre, xi, etum (pro + duco), *to bring forth, to produce.*

productus (produco).

Præstus, i, m. *Præstus* (a king of Tyrians).

## PRO

prōfānus, a, um (pro + fāsum),  
*unholy, profane.*  
 profeci (proficio).  
 profectus (proficiscor).  
 prōfēro, ferre, tūli, lātum (pro  
 + fero), *to bring forward, to*  
*produce, to proffer.*  
 prōficiō, ēre, feci, fectum (pro  
 + facio), *to make progress, to*  
*profit.*  
 prōficiscor, i, fectus (pro + fa-  
 ciscor), *to proceed, to go.*  
 prōfligo, āre, āvi, ātum (pro +  
 fligo), *to dash to the ground,*  
*to rout, to vanquish.*  
 prōfūgio, ēre, fūgi (pro + fu-  
 gio), *to flee, to escape.*  
 prōgnātus, a, um (pro + natus),  
*born, descended, sprung from.*  
 prōinde, conj. (pro + inde),  
*thence, therefore.*  
 projecī (projicio).  
 prōjiciō, ēre, jēci, jectum (pro  
 + jacio), *to throw forward, to*  
*hurl.*  
 prōlābor, i, psus (pro + labor),  
*to glide forward, to fall, to de-*  
*cay.*  
 prolapsus (prolabor).  
 prōles, is, f. (pro + oleo), *pro-*  
*geny, offspring.*  
 prōlixus, a, um (pro + lāxus),  
*stretched out, long, tedious,*  
*prolix.*  
 prōmēritum, i, n. (pro + meri-  
 tus), *desert, merit.*

## PRO

Prōmētheus, i, m. *Promētheus*  
*(who made men of clay, and*  
*sought to animate them by*  
*fire stolen from heaven).*  
 prōmiscūe, adv. (promiscuus),  
*promiscuously, indiscriminately.*  
 promissus (promitto).  
 prōmitto, ēre, misi, missum (pro  
 + mitto), *to promise.*  
 prōnūba, æ, f. (pro + nuba),  
*brideswoman (also, as a proper*  
*name, an epithet of Juno).*  
 prōnuntio, āre, āvi, ātum (pro  
 + nuntio), *to announce, to*  
*publish.*  
 prōpe, adv. *near, nigh.*  
 prōpēre, adv. (properus), *has-*  
*tily.*  
 prōpinquus, a, um (prope),  
*neighbouring, related to.*  
 prōpōno, ēre, sūi, sītum (pro +  
 pono), *to put forth, to propose.*  
 propositus (propono).  
 propositi (propono).  
 prōpriē, adv. (proprius), *special-*  
*ly, peculiarly, properly.*  
 prōprius, a, um, *one's own, pe-*  
*culiar, proper.*  
 propter, adv. *because.*  
 Prōserpīna, æ, f. *Proserpine*  
*(daughter of Ceres).*  
 prōspiciō, ēre, exi, ectum (pro  
 + specio), *to look forward, to*  
*foresee, to see, to provide for.*  
 prōsto, āre, stīti, stātum (pro  
 + sto), *to stand forth, to be*  
*exposed publicly.*

## PRO

prōtervīa, æ, f. (protervus),  
*wantonness, impudence.*  
 prōtervitas, ātis, f. (protervus),  
*wantonness, impudence.*  
 Prōteus, i, m. *Pro'teus* (a sea-  
 god, celebrated for changing  
 his form).  
 provection, or, us (comp. of  
 provectus), *more advanced.*  
 prōvectus (proveho).  
 prōvēho, ěre, xi, otum (prē +  
 veho), *to carry forward, to*  
*advance, to convey.*  
 prōvidus, a, um (pro + video),  
*foreseeing, provident.*  
 prōvincia, æ, f. (pro + vinco),  
*province, duty, function.*  
 prōvoco, āre, āvi, ātum (pro +  
 voco), *to challenge, to defy.*  
 proxime, adv. (proximus), *next.*  
 prudens, ntis, adj. (contr. for  
 providens), *wise, knowing, pru-*  
*dent.*  
 prūdētia, æ, f. (prudens), *know-*  
*ledge, skill, sagacity.*  
 publice, adv. (publicus), *pub-*  
*licly, in public.*  
 publicus, a, um (for poplicus,  
 contr. for poplicus), *public.*  
 pūdō, ěre, ūi, itum, *to be*  
*ashamed.*  
 pūdicītia, æ, f. (pudicus), *mo-*  
*deesty, chastity.*  
 pūella, æ, f. *girl.*  
 pūer, ěri, m. *boy.*  
 pūērlis, is, e (puer), *boyish,*  
*juvenile.*

## QUA

pūērlus, i, m. (puer), *little boy.*  
 pūgil, ilis, m. (pugnus), *boxer,*  
*pugilist.*  
 pugna, æ, f. *fight, battle.*  
 pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, *to fight,*  
*to contend.*  
 pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful,*  
*handsome, fair.*  
 pulsus (pello).  
 purgātio, ōnis, f. (purgo), *puri-*  
*fication.*  
 purge, āre, āvi, ātum, *to purge,*  
*to purify.*  
 pūta (imp. of puto, used ad-  
 verbially), *suppose, say, for*  
*example.*  
 pūto, āre, āvi, ātum, *to think,*  
*to suppose.*  
 Pylādes, is, m. *Py'lades* (the  
 friend of Orestes).  
 pūra, æ, f. *funeral pile, pyre.*  
 Pyrrhus, i, m. *Pyr'rhus* (son  
 of Achilles).  
 Rŷtho, ūs, f. *Py'tho* (the former  
 name of Delphi).  
 Pŷthon, ōnis, m. *Py'thon* (a  
 fabulous serpent, near Del-  
 phi).

## Q.

quā, adv. (abl. of qui), *where.*  
 quādrāgēsīmus, a, um (quadra-  
 ginta), *fortieth.*  
 quādro, āre, āvi, ātum (quad-  
 rus), *to square, to suit, to fit.*



## QUA

quadrupes, *Idis*, adj. (quatuor + pes), *four-footed, quadruped.*

quæro, *ære, sivi, situm*, *to seek, to search.*

quæsi (quæro).

quam, adv. (qui), *than, that, as, how.*

quamobrem, adv. (also written quam ob rem), *wherefore, for which cause.*

quamvis, adv. and conj. (quam + vis), *as you will, although.*

quandō, adv. and conj. *when, since.*

quanto, adv. (quantus), *by how much, according as, the.*

quære, adv. (quæ + res), *wherefore.*

quartus, a, um (quatuor), *fourth.*

quasi, adv. (quæ + si), *as if.*

quattuor, indecl. *four.*

que, conj. *and.*

quēmadmōdum, adv. (also, quem ad modum), *in what manner, how.*

qui, quæ, quod, or quid (gen. cuius), rel. pron. *who, which, what.*

quā, conj. (qui), *because.*

quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque (gen. cuiuscunque), (qui + cunque), *whoever, whatever.*

quidam, quædam, quoddam, or quiddam (qui + dam), *some one, somebody, something.*

## RAP

quidē, adv. *indeed.*

quinquaginta, indecl. *fifty.*

quinque, indecl. *five.*

quintas, a, um (quinque), *fifth.*

quippe, adv. *surely, indeed, in fact, namely.*

quirīnus, i, m. (quiris), *spearman*; as a proper name, *Romulus* — also, *Mars.*

quisnam, quænam, quodnam, or quidnam (gen. cuiusnam), (quis + nam), *who? which? what?*

quisque, quæque, quodque, or quidque (gen. cuiusque), (quis + que), *whoever, whatever, each one.*

quo, adv. (qui), *whither.*

quod, conj. (qui), *because, that.*

quōniam, conj. (quum + iam), *since, seeing that.*

quōque, conj. *also.*

quōt, adj. indecl. pl. *how many, as many, as.*

quōtannis, adv. (quot + annis), *every year, yearly.*

## R.

rābīdus, a, um (rabies), *furious, enraged.*

rābīes, ēi, f. (rabo), *rage, madness.*

rādīus, ii, m. *rod, radius, ray.*

rāpio, *ære, ūi, ptum*, *to seize, to carry off, to ravish.*

## RAP

rapto, āre, āvi, ātum (rāpio),  
to carry off, to ravage.  
rātio, ōnis, f. (ratus), reason.  
rātis, is, f. *raft*.  
rātus (reor).  
re (inseparable prefix), again,  
back.  
rēcanto, āre, āvi, ātum (re +  
canto), to retract, to recant.  
recens, ntis, adj. fresh, recent.  
rēcensēo, ēre, ūi, sum (re +  
censēo), to revieto, to recount.  
rēcido, ēre, si, sum (re + cædo),  
to cut away, to lop off.  
rēcīpio, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (re +  
cāpio), to betake one's self, to  
retreat, to receive.  
recisus (recido).  
rēclūdo, ēre, si, sum (re +  
clāudo), to lay open, to dis-  
close.  
recta, adv. (rectus), rightly.  
rectus, a, um (rego), right, just,  
straight.  
rēcūpēro, āre, āvi, ātum (re +  
cupero, capio), to regain, to  
recover.  
rēcurreo, ēre, ri, rsum (re +  
curro), to revert, to recur, to  
return to.  
rēcūsō, āre, āvi, ātum (re +  
causa), to argue back, to re-  
fuse.  
rēductus (redigo).  
reddo, ēre, didi, dītum (re +  
do), to give back, to give up,  
to render.

## REL

rēdemptus (redimo).  
rēdēo, ire, īvi, or ii, itum (re +  
eo), to return, to go back.  
rēdīgo, ēre, ēgi, actum (re +  
ago), to reduce, to subdue.  
rēdīmo, ēre, ēmi, eimtum (re  
+ emo), to buy back, to re-  
deem, to rescue.  
rēdintēgro, āre, āvi, ātum (re  
+ integro), to renew, to com-  
mence anew.  
rēditus, ūs, m. (redeo), return.  
rēdux, ūcis, adj. (re + duco),  
returned, restored.  
rēfēro, ferre, tēli, lātum (re +  
fero), to bear back, to restore,  
to report, to repay.  
rēfrico, āre, ūi, ātum (re +  
frico), to rub open again, to  
excite afresh, to renew.  
rēgālis, is, e (rex), royal, regal,  
kingly.  
rēgā, æ, f. (rex), palace, court.  
rēgīna, æ, f. (rex), queen.  
rēgīo, ōnis, f. (rex), region,  
country.  
rēgīus, a, um (rex), royal,  
kingly.  
regno, āre, āvi, ātum (regnum),  
to reign.  
regnum, i, n. (rex), kingdom.  
rēgo, ēre, xi, etum, to make  
straight, to guide, to govern,  
to rule.  
relatus (refero).  
relictus (relinquo).  
religatus (religo).

## REL

rēligio, ōnis, f. (religo, to bind; or, ralego, to think over, to ponder), religion, fear of God.

rēligo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + ligo), to bind, to hold fast.

rēlinquo, ěre, liqui, lictum (re + linquo), to leave behind, to abandon.

rēliquo, a, um (relinquo), remaining; pl. others, the rest.

rēmānċo, ěre, mansi (re + maneo), to remain, to stay.

rēmitto, ěre, misi, missum (re + mitto), to let go, to abandon.

rēmus, i, m. oar.

rēnascor, i, nātus (re + nascor), to be born again, to be renewed.

rēnovo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + novo), to renew.

rēor, ěri, rātus (res), to think, to imagine.

rēpārator, ōris, m. (reparo), restorer, renovator.

rēpāro, āre, āvi, ātum (re + paro), to repair, to renew.

rēpello, ěre, pūli, pulsum (re + pello), to repulse.

rēpċrio, ire, rēpċri, rēpertum (re + perio), to find out, to discover.

repertus (reperio).

repetitus (repeto).

rēpċto, ěre, ivi, itum (re + peto), to seek again, to repeat, to return.

rēpo, ěre, psi, ptum, to creep.

## REV

rēpōno, ěre, pōsui, pōsitum (re + pono), to replace, to lay away, to place.

repositus (repono).

repta, āre, āvi, ātum (repto), to crawl.

rēpullulo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + pullulo), to sprout forth again.

rēpurgo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + purgo), to recleanse, to cleanse.

rċa, ěi, f. thing, affair.

rċacio, ire, ivi, itum (re + scio), to know, to find out.

rċspicio, ěre, exi, ectum (re + spicio), to look back, to regard.

rċspondċo, ěre, di, sum (re + spondeo), to answer, to promise.

rċsponsum, i, n. (respondeo), answer.

rċstitċio, ěre, ūi, ūtum (re + statuo), to replace, to restore, to give back.

rċtardo, āre, āvi, ātum (re + tardo), to keep back, to delay, to restrain.

rċtendo, ěre, di, tum (re + tendo), to slacken, to relax.

retentus (retineo).

rċtċnċo, ěre, ūi, entum (re + teneo), to retain, to restrain, to keep in check.

rċtrċdo, ěre (no perf.), ūsum (re + trudo), to thrust back.

reversus (revertio).

rċvertor, i, sus (re + verto), to turn back, to revert.

## REV

rēviso, ēre, si, sum (re+visus),  
to revisit, to return to see.

rēvōco, āre, āvi, ātum (re+  
voco), to call back, to recall.

rex, rēgis, m. (rego), king,  
ruler.

Rhādāmanthus, i, m. *Rhada-*  
*man'thus* (a judge in the in-  
fernal regions).

Rhamnus, untis, f. *Rham'nus*  
(a village of Attica).

Rhēa, æ, f. *Rhe'a* (a name of  
Cybele).

rīpa, æ, f. *bank, shore.*

rīsus, ūs, m. (rideo), *laughter,*  
*derision.*

rītus, ūs, m. *religious ceremony,*  
*rite.*

rīxa, æ, f. *quarrel, dispute.*

rōbur, ōris, n. *strength, force.*

rōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, to ask, to  
demand, to supplicate.

rōgus, i, m. *funeral-pile.*

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome.*

Rōmānus, a, um (Roma), *Ro-*  
*man.*

Rōmūlus, i, m. *Rom'ulus* (the  
founder of Rome).

rōs, rōris, m. *deu.*

rōstrum, i, n. (rodo), *bill, beak,*  
*snout.*

rōta, æ, f. *wheel.*

rōto, āre, āvi, ātum (rota), to  
turn round, to rotate.

rūdis, is, e, *ignorant, untaught,*  
*rude.*

## SAM

russum, or rursus, adv. (cont.  
for reversum), *again, anew.*

rusticus, a, um (rus), *belonging*  
*to the country, rustic.*

rusticus, i, m. (rus), *country-*  
*man, peasant.*

Rūtūlus, a, um, *Rutu'lian* (be-  
longing to the Rutuli; an  
ancient people of Latium).

## S.

Sābīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Sa'bīnes*  
(an ancient people of Italy).

Sābīnus, a, um, *Sa'bine.*

sācēr, cra, crum (kindred with  
sancio), *sacred, set apart.*

sācerdos, ōtis, m. or f. (sacer),  
*priest, priestess, a minister in*  
*holy things.*

sacrīfico, āre, āvi, ātum (sacer  
+ facio), *to sacrifice.*

sacrīficiūm, i, n. (sacer+facio),  
*sacrifice.*

sacrum, i, n. (sacer), *religious*  
*rite, sacrifice.*

sæpe, adv. *often.*

sævīo, ire, ūi, itum (sævus), to  
*rage, to be fierce, to be severe.*

sāgitta, æ, f. *arrow.*

Sālīi, ōrum, m. (salio), *Salīi, the*  
*Dancers* (certain priests of  
Mars).

salto, are, āvi, ātum, *to dance.*

sālus, ūtis, f. (salvus), *safety,*  
*health, salvation.*

salvus, a, um, *safe.*

Sāmos, i, f. *Sa'mos* (an island  
near the coast of Asia Minor).

## SAN

sando, ire, xi, etum (kindred with sacer), to make sacred, to sanction, to ratify.

sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy, inviolable.*

sanguis, inis, m. *blood.*

sāpientia, æ, f. (sapiens), *wisdom.*

sāpor, ōris, m. (sapio), *taste, savour.*

sāta, ōrum, n. pl. (part. of sero, used as a noun), *crops, standing grain.*

sātelles, Itis, m. and f. *attendant, guard, satellite.*

sātis, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*

sātius, adv. (comp. of satis), *more suitably, better.*

sātor, ōris, m. (sero), *sower, planter.*

Sāturnālia, um, n. pl. *Saturnalia* (festival of Saturn).

Sāturnus, i, m. *Sat'urn* (one of the gods).

sātūra (or, sātūra), æ, f. *satire* (a kind of poetry).

sātūricus, a, um (satyra), *satirical.*

Sātūrus, i, m. *Satyr* (a kind of wood-god, resembling apes).

saxum, i, n. *rock.*

scēlērātus, a, um, adj. *wicked, flagitious.*

scēlĕro, āre, āvi, ātum (scelus), to pollute with crime, to desecrate, to profane.

scēlus, ōris, n. *crime, wickedness.*

## SED

scēna, æ, f. *stage, scene.*

scēptrum, i, n. *sceptre.*

schōla, æ, f. *school.*

scilicet, adv. (scire + licet), *doubtless, evidently, namely.*

scōpulus, i, m. *rock, cliff.*

scribo, ĕre, psi, ptum, to write.

scriptor, ōris, m. (scribo), *writer.*

scriptus (scribo).

Scylla, æ, f. *Scylla* (a dangerous rock between Italy and Sicily).

Scyron, ōnis, m. *Scyron* (a famous robber in Attica).

sē, insep. prefix (contr. for sine), *aside, by itself.*

sēcĕdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum (se + cedo), to withdraw, to secede.

sēcĕrno, ĕre, crĕvi, crĕtum (se + cerno), to separate, to sunder, to conceal.

sēcĕretus, a, um (secerno), as an adj. *secret, hidden.*

sēcundum, prep. (sequor), *following, after, next to, according to.*

sēcundus, a, um (sequor), *following, favourable, second.*

sĕd, conj. *but.*

sĕdĕo, ĕre, sĕdi, sessum, to sit.

sĕdītio, ōnis, f. (se + itio), *insurrection, revolt, sedition.*

sĕdo, āre, āvi, ātum (sedeo), to appease, to calm.

## END

## SIG

sēdūco, ēre, xi, ctum (se + duco), *to draw aside, to lead astray, to seduce.*

sēges, ētis, f. *cornfield, crop of grain in the field, crop, grain.*

Sēmēlē, es, f. *Semele* (mother of Bacchus).

sēmīdēs, i, m. (semi + deus), *demigod.*

semper, adv. *always.*

sēnātus, ūs, m. (senex), *senate.*

sēnesco, ēre, sēnūi (senex), *to grow old.*

sēnex, senis, adj. (comp. senior), *old.*

sēnex, senis, m. *old man.*

sēnior, or, us (senex), *older.*

sēnium, ii, n. (senex), *old age.*

sensus, ūs, m. (sentio), *feeling, sensation, sense.*

sententiā, æ, f. (sentio), *opinion, sentiment, sense.*

sentio, īre, si, sum, *to feel, to perceive, to know.*

sēparo, āre, āvi, ātum (se + paro), *to sever, to separate.*

sēpēlio, īre, īvi, ultum, *to bury.*

septem, adj. indecl. *seven.*

septimus, a, um (septem), *seventh.*

septingenti, æ, a (septem + centum), *seven hundred.*

septuāgēsīmus, a, um (septuaginta), *seventieth.*

sēpultus (sepelio).

sēquor, i, sēcūtus, *to follow, to imitate.*

sēra, æ, f. *bar* (for fastening doors).

sēro, ēre, sēvi, sātum, *to sow, to plant.*

serpens, entis, m. and f. (serpo), *serpent.*

servio, īre, īvi, or ūi, itum (servus), *to serve, to guard, to care for.*

Servius, ii, m. *Servius* (a Roman proper name).

servo, āre, āvi, ātum (servus), *to save, to protect.*

servus, i, m. *slave, servant.*

seu, conj. (same as sive), *whether, or.*

sēvēritas, ātis, f. (severus), *severity, rigour.*

sex, adj. indecl. *six.*

sexāgēsīmus, a, um (sexaginta), *sixtieth.*

sexcentēsīmus, a, um (sexcenti), *six-hundredth.*

sexīus, a, um (sex), *sixth.*

si, conj. *if.*

sic, adv. *thus, so.*

Sicīlia, æ, f. *Sicily.*

Sicūlus, a, um, *Sicilian.*

Sidon, ōnis, f. *Sidon* (an ancient Phœnician city).

Sidōnīus, a, um (Sidon), *Sidonian.*

sidus, ōris, n. *star.*

Sigāllon, ōnis, m. *Sigalion* (the god of silence).

## SIG

signifloo, āre, āvi, ātum (signum + facio), *to show, to designate, to point out.*

silentium, ii, n. (silens), *silence.*

silva (also sylva), æ, f. *wood, forest.*

Silvānus, i, m. (silva), *Silva'nus* (the god of the woods).

similis, is, e, *like, similar.*

simul, adv. (kindred with similis), *at the same time, at once, together.*

simulācrum, i, n. (similis), *likeness, image.*

simūlo, āre, āvi, ātum (similis), *to imitate, to pretend.*

singulāris, is, e (singuli), *one by one, single, solitary, singular.*

sinister, tra, trum, *left, unlucky, ill-omened.*

sinus, ūs, m. *curve, fold, bosom.*

siren, ēnis, f. *siren* (a fabulous bird with a virgin's face).

sisto, ere, stiti, stātum, *to place, to set, to put.*

sitio, ire, ivi, or ii (sitis), *to thirst.*

situs, a, um (part. of sino), *situated.*

sive, conj. (same as seu), *whether, or.*

sōboles (also sūboles), is, f. (sub + oleo), *offspring, progeny.*

sōbrius, a, um (se + ebrius), *sober, temperate.*

## SOR

sōcer, ōri, m. *father-in-law.*

sōciētas, ātis, f. (socius), *society, fellowship.*

sōcius, ii, m. *companion, fellow.*

sol, is, m. *sun.*

sōlēo, ēre, itus sum, *to be wont, to be accustomed.*

sōlertia (also sollertia), æ, f. (solers), *skill, dexterity, expertness.*

sōlītādo, inis, f. (solus), *loneliness, solitude.*

solutus (soleo).

sōlium, ii, n. *throne.*

sōlor, āri, ātus, *to solace, to comfort, to console.*

solum, i, n. *ground.*

solum, adv. (solus), *only, solely.*

sōlas, a, um, *alone, only, sole.*

solutus (solvo).

solvo, ēre, vi, solūtum, *to loose, to dissolve, to resolve, to free.*

somnium, ii, n. (somnus), *dream.*

somnus, i, m. *sleep.*

sōnitus, ūs (sono), *sound, noise.*

sōno, āre, āvi, ātum (sonus), *to sound, to signify.*

sons, ntis, adj. *guilty.*

sōnus, i, m. *sound, noise.*

Sōphocles, is, m. *Soph'ocles* (a Greek poet).

sōpio, ire, ivi, or ii, itum (sopor), *to put to sleep.*

sordēo, ēre, *to be dirty.*

sordes, is, f. *dirt, filth.*

sōror, ōris, f. *sister.*

sors, tis, f. *lot, chance.*

## SOR

sortior, iri, itus (sors), *to obtain by lot, to obtain, to allot, to share.*

spārgo, ěre, si, sum, *to strew, to scatter, to sprinkle, to spread; sparsis comis, with dishevelled hair.*

sparsus (spargo).

Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta* (a city of Greece).

spatians (spatior).

spātior, āri, ātus (spatium), *to walk about.*

spātium, ii, n. *space, time.*

spēcies, ěi, f. (specio), *appearance, form, figure.*

spēcimen, inis, n. (specio), *example, instance, specimen.*

spectandus (specto).

spectātor, ōris, m. (specto), *spectator.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum (specio), *to behold, to observe.*

spēcūlor, āri, ātus (speculum), *to contemplate, to observe.*

sperno, ěre, sprēvi, sprētum; *to scorn, to despise, to spurn.*

spēro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to hope, to expect.*

spes, ěi, f. *hope.*

sphæra, æ, f. *globe, ball, sphere.*

Sphinx, ngis, f. *Sphinx* (a fabulous monster, with a woman's head, a lion's body, and a bird's wings).

spicēus, a, um (spica), *consisting of ears* (of corn).

## STO

spīro, āre, āvi, ātum, *to breathe.*

spōlio, āre, āvi, ātum (spolium), *to strip, to despoil.*

spōlium, ii, n. *spoils, booty.*

spondēo, ěre, sponodi, sponsum, *to promise, to engage.*

sponsa, æ, f. (spondeo),  *betrothed woman, spouse.*

sponde, f. abl. (spons, ntis), *by free will.*

sponodi (spondeo).

spretus (sperno).

sprevi (sperno).

stābīlis, is, e (sto), *firm, steadfast.*

stābīlum, i, n. (sto), *stable.*

stātīm, adv. (sto), *immediately.*

Stātīus, ii, m. *Sta'tius* (a surname among the Romans).

Stātor, ōris, m. (status), *Sta'tor, the Upholder* (a name of Jupiter).

stātūa, æ, f. (statua), *statue, image.*

stātūo, ěre, ūi, ūtum (status), *to station, to place, to establish.*

Stenobæa, æ, f. *Stenobæ'a.*

sterno, ěre, strāvi, strātum, *to spread out, to strew on the ground, to level.*

sterquilīnium, ii, n. (stercus), *dung-pit.*

steti (sto).

Sthēnēlus, i, m. *Sthen'elus* (king of Mycenæ).

stiti (sisto).

sto, āre, stēti, stātum, *to stand.*



## STO

stōla, æ, f. robe, gown, stole.  
 stōmāchus, i, m. stomach.  
 strēnūe, adv. (strenuus), actively, strenuously.  
 strēnūs, a, um, active, vigorous, strenuous.  
 Strōphīus, ii, m. *Stroph'ius* (a king of Phocis).  
 strūo, ēre, xi, ctum, to construct, to build, to erect.  
 stūdium, ii, n. (studeo), assiduity, zeal, study.  
 Stymphālus, i, m. *Stympha'lus* (a lake in Arcadia).  
 Styx, ŷgis, f. *Styx* (a river of the infernal regions).  
 Suada, æ, f. (suadeo), *Sua'da* (the goddess of persuasion).  
 suāvis, is, e, sweet.  
 suāvitas, ātis, f. (suavis), sweetness.  
 sūb, prep. under, at.  
 sūbinde, adv. (sub+inde); presently, thereupon.  
 subjūctio, ēre, jēci, jectum (sub+jacio), to put under, to submit, to submit.  
 subjungo, ēre, nxi, netum (sub+jungo), to yoke, to connect, to subjoin.  
 sublimis, is, e, high, elevated, sublime.  
 subripio, ēre, ūi, reptum (sub+rapio; also written surripio), to snatch away secretly, to seize, to take off.

## SUP

substitūo, ēre, ūi, ūtum (sub+statuo), to put in place of, to substitute.  
 subtiliter, adv. (subtilis), finely, acutely, with subtlety.  
 succēdo, ēre, ssi, ssum (sub+cedo), to go under, to follow, to succeed.  
 suffectus, a, um (part. of sufficio), put in place of, substituted for, succeeding to.  
 suffrāgium, ii, n. a voting by ballot, suffrage, opinion, judgment.  
 sui, sibi, se, reflex. pron. of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves.  
 sum, esse, fūi, irr. v. to be.  
 summa, æ, f. (summus), supreme authority.  
 summus, a, um (superlative of superus).  
 sūmo, ēre, psi, ptum, to take, to assume, to inflict (penas).  
 sumpsi (sumo).  
 sumptus (sumo).  
 sūper, prep. above, over, upon.  
 sūpērī, ōrum, m. pl. (superus), the celestials, the gods.  
 sūperne, adv. (surpernus), from above, aloft.  
 sūpēro, āre, āvi, ātum (super), to surpass, to conquer.  
 sūpersum, esse, fūi (super+sum), to be over, to survive, to remain.

## SUP

**sūpervēnio**, īre, vēni, ventum (super + venio), *to come upon, to arrive, to follow after.*  
**suppar**, āris, adj. (sub + par), *nearly equal, contemporaneous.*  
**suppētīa**, ārum, f. pl. (suppeto), *succour.*  
**supplicans**, ntis (supplicio).  
**supplicium**, ii, n. (supplex), *punishment.*  
**supplicō**, āre, āvi, ātum (supplex), *to supplicate, to entreat.*  
**suppono**, ēre, sūi, sītum (sub + pono), *to put in place of, to substitute, to suppose.*  
**susceptus** (suscipio).  
**suscipio**, ēre, cēpi, ceptum (sub + capio), *to undertake, to begin.*  
**suspendo**, ēre, di, sum (sub + pendō), *to hang up, to suspend.*  
**suspensus**, a, um (part. of suspendo).  
**sustollo**, ēre, sustuli, sublatum (sub + tollo), *to raise up, to take off.*  
**sustuli** (sustollo, or tollo).  
**sūus**, a, um (sui), *his own, her own, its own, their own.*  
**symbolicus**, a, um (symbolum), *symbolical, allegorical.*  
**symbolum**, i, n. sign, symbol.  
**Symplēgades**, um, f. pl. *Symplēgades* (two fabulous islands in the Euxine).  
**Syrtes**, ium, f. pl. *Syrtes* (quicksands off the coast of Africa).

## TAL

## T.

**tābūla**, æ, f. *tablet, table, board.*  
**tācitus**, a, um (part. of taceo), *used as an adj., secret.*  
**tāda**, æ, f. *torch.*  
**tædium**, ii, n. (tædet), *wearisomeness, disgust.*  
**tālis**, is, e, *such.*  
**tam**, adv. *so much, so, to such a degree.*  
**tāmen**, conj. *yet, notwithstanding.*  
**tamdū**, adv. *so long.*  
**Tantālus**, i, m. *Tan'talus* (a king of Phrygia).  
**tanto**, adv. (tantus), *so much.*  
**tantum**, adv. (tantus), *so much, only.*  
**tantus**, a, um (tam), *so great, such.*  
**tarde**, adv. (tardus), *slowly.*  
**tardus**, a, um, *slow.*  
**Tartāra**, ōrum, n. pl. *the Infernal regions, Tar'tarus.*  
**Tauricus**, a, um, *Tauric, belonging to the Taurians.*  
**taurus**, i, m. *bull.*  
**tectus**, a, um (tego).  
**tēgo**, ēre, xi, ctum, *to cover, to shield, to hide.*  
**Tēlāmon**, ōnis, m. *Tel'amon* (father of Ajax and Teucer).

## . TEL

## THE

- Tēlēgōnus, i, m. *Teleg'onus* (a son of Ulysses by Circe).
- Tēlēmachus, i, m. *Telem'achus* (a son of Ulysses by Penelope).
- tellus, ūris, f. *earth*; also, as a proper noun, *Tellus* (a name of Cybele).
- tēlum, i, n. *dart, missile, weapon*.
- tēmēre, adv. *rashly, inconsiderately*.
- tēmērītas, ātis, f. (*temere*), *rashness, temerity*.
- tēmēro, āre, āvi, ātum (*temere*), *to profane, to violate*.
- tempēro, āre, āvi, ātum (*tempus*), *to moderate, to regulate, to restrain, to abstain*.
- tempestatas, ātis, f. (*tempus*), *season, storm, tempest*.
- templum, i, n. *temple*.
- tempus, ōris, n. *time*.
- tēmūlēntus, a, um, *drunken*.
- tēnēbrēs, ārum, f. pl. *darkness*.
- Tēnēdos, i, f. *Tenedos* (an island off the coast of Troy).
- tēnellus, a, um (dim. from *tener*), *somewhat tender, delicate*.
- tēno, ēre, ūi, tum, *to hold*.
- tento, āre, āvi, ātum (*tendo*), *to try, to attempt*.
- tentōrium, ii, n. (*tendo*), *tent*.
- tēr, adv. (*tres*), *thrice*.
- tergum, i, n. *back*.
- Terminālia, ium, n. pl. *Termina'lia* (festivals of Terminus).
- terminus, i, m. *boundary*; also, as a proper name, *Terminus* (the god of boundaries).
- Terpsichōre, es, f. *Terpsich'ore* (the muse of dancing).
- terra, æ, f. *earth*.
- terror, ōris, m. (*terreo*), *fright, dread, terror*.
- tertius, a, um (*ter*), *third*.
- testor, āri, ātus (*testis*), *to bear witness, to testify*.
- tēter, tra, trum, *foul, cruel, horrible*.
- Tēthys, ŷos, f. *Te'thys* (wife of Oceanus).
- Teucer, cri, m. *Teu'cer* (son of Telamon).
- Thālia, æ, f. *Thali'a* (the muse of comedy).
- Thēbæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes* (a city).
- Thēbāis, Idis, f. *Theba'is* (the country of which Thebes was the capital).
- Thēbānus, a, um (*Thebæ*), *Theban*.
- Thermōdon, ontis, m. *Thermo'don* (a river of Pontus).
- thēsauros, i, m. *treasure*.
- Thēseus, i, m. *The'seus* (a king of Athens).
- Thesmōphōria, ōrum, n. pl. *Thesmaphoria, festival of Demeter*.
- Thessālia, æ, f. *Thessaly* (a country of Greece).

## THE

## TBA

Thētis, īdis, f. *The'tis* (a sea-nymph).  
 Thoās, antis, m. *Tho'as* (a king of the Tauric Chersonesus).  
 Thrācia, æ, f. *Thrace* (a country).  
 Thrācius, a, um, *Thracian*.  
 Thŷestes, æ, m. *Thyes'tes* (a son of Pelops).  
 thyrsus, i, m. *stalk, stem, staff*.  
 tibia, æ, f. *pipe, flute*.  
 tigris, is, m. *tiger*.  
 tinctus, a, um (tingo).  
 tingo, ěre, nxi, netum, *to wet, to colour, to tinge*.  
 Tīrēsias, æ, m. *Tire'sias* (a blind soothsayer of Thebes).  
 Tisiphōne, es, f. *Tisip'hone* (one of the Furies).  
 Titan, ānis, m. *Ti'tan* (son of Cœlus).  
 Tītāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the Ti'tans* (descendants of Titan).  
 Tīthōnus, i, m. *Ti'ho'nus* (a son of Laomedon).  
 tollo, ěre, sustūli, sublātum, *to raise up, to remove, to make way with, to destroy*.  
 tōmus, i, m. *volume, tome*.  
 tondĕo, ěre, totondi, tonsum, *to shave, to clip*.  
 tōrus, i, m. *couch*.  
 tōt, num. adj. indecl. *so many*.  
 tōtidem, num. adj. indecl. (tot + dem), *just so many*.  
 tōties, num. adv. (tot), *so many times, so often*.

tōtus, a, um (gen. totius), *all, the whole, total*.  
 trabs, trābis, f. *beam*.  
 trādo, ěre, dīdi, dītum (trans + do), *to give up, to surrender, to deliver*.  
 trādūco, ěre, xi, ctum (trans + duco), *to lead across, to transport*.  
 traductus, a, um (trado).  
 trāgœdia, æ, f. *tragedy*.  
 trāho, ěre, xi, ctum, *to draw, to drag, to draw away*.  
 trājicio, ěre, jēci, jectum (trans + jacio), *to pierce through and through, to transfix*.  
 tranquillus, a, um, *quiet, tranquil*.  
 transactus, a, um (transigo).  
 transfĕro, ferre, tūli, lātum (trans + fero), *to transport*.  
 transformo, āre, āvi, ātum (trans + formo), *to transform, to change*.  
 transigo, ěre, ēgi, actum (trans + ago), *to carry through, to finish, to achieve, to transact*.  
 translātus, a, um (transfero).  
 transmitto, ěre, mīsi, missum (trans + mitto), *to send across, to transmit, to send*.  
 transtuli (transfero).  
 transvectus, a, um (transveho).  
 transvēho, ěre, vexi, vectum (trans + veho), *to carry across, to transport*.

## TRE

tres, tria, gen. trium, *three*.  
tribũo, ěre, ůi, ůtum, *to give, to allot, to attribute*.  
tributus, a, um (tribuo).  
triceps, cipitis, adj. (tres + caput), *three-headed, threefold, triple*.  
trīcorpor, ōris, adj. (tres + corpus), *three-bodied*.  
trīdens, ntis, m. (tres + dens), *trident*.  
trīformis, is, e (tres + forma), *triform, triple*.  
Triptolēm̃us, i, m. *Triptol'emus* (a king of Eleusis).  
trīpus, ōdis, m. (tres + pes), *tripod*.  
tristis, is, e, *sad, sorrowful*.  
Trīton, ōnis, m. *Trī'ton* (a son of Neptune).  
trīumphālīs, is, e (trīumphus), *triumphal*.  
trīumpho, āre, āvi, ātum (trīumphus), *to triumph*.  
trīvīum, ii, n. (tres + via), *place where three ways meet, cross-roads, highway*.  
Trōas, ādis, f. *Tro'as* (a country of Asia Minor).  
Trōja, æ, f. *Troy* (the capital of Troas).  
Trōjānus, a, um (Troja), *Trojan*.  
Trōs, ōis, m. *Tros* (a king of Phrygia, from whom Troy was named).

## TYN

trūcido, āre, āvi, ātum, *to cut to pieces, to massacre*.  
truncus, i, m. *stem, trunk*.  
tūba, æ, f. *trumpet*.  
tuli (fero).  
tum, adv. *then*.  
tumens (tumeo).  
tūmēo, ěre, *to swell, to be puffed out, to be inflated*.  
tūmīdus, a, um (tumeo), *swollen, inflated*.  
tūmor, ōris, m. (tumeo), *swelling, tumour*.  
tūmultīor, āri, ātus (tumultus), *to make a disturbance, to be in an uproar*.  
tūmultus, ūs, m. (tumeo), *uproar, commotion, tumult*.  
tūmūlus, i, m. (tumeo), *mound, tomb*.  
Turneminus, ii, m. *Turnemin'ius* (a man's name).  
Turnus, i, m. *Tur'nus* (king of the Rutuli).  
turpīter, adv. (turpis), *basely*.  
turrīs, is, f. *tower*.  
Tuscīa, æ, f. *Tuscany*.  
tūtēla, æ, f. (tutus), *guardianship, defence, protection*.  
tūtus, a, um (tueor), *safe*.  
Tydeus, ēi, *Tyd'eus* (father of Diomedes).  
tymphānum, i, n. *drum, tambour, timbrel*.  
Tyndārīdæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Tyndar'idae, the sons of Tyndarus*.

## TYN

- Tyndārus, i, m. *Tyn'darus* (the father of Castor and Pollux).  
 Typhis, idis, m. *Typh'ys* (the name of a man).  
 tyrannus, i, m. *ruler, despot, tyrant*.  
 Tyrrhēnus, a, um, *Tyrrhe'nian*.  
*Etru'rian, Tuscan*.

## U.

- über, ēris, n. *teat, breast*.  
 über, ēris, adj. *rich, fertile, abundant*.  
 übertas, ātis, f. (uber), *fertility, abundance*.  
 ūbi, adv. *where, when*.  
 ulciscor, i, ultus, *to avenge one's self, to punish*.  
 ultimus, a, um (sup. of ulter), *last*.  
 ultio, ōnis, f. (ulciscor), *vengeance, revenge*.  
 ultor, ōris, m. (ulciscor), *avenger, punisher*.  
 ultra, adv. (ulter), *beyond, on the other side*.  
 ultro, adv. (ulter), *voluntarily, of one's own accord; also, from the other side; ultro citroque, from one side to the other, back and forth*.  
 ultus, a, um (ulciscor).  
 ūlilo, ēre, āvi, ātum, *to howl*.  
 Ulysses, is, m. *Ulys'ses* (a leader among the Greeks in the Trojan war).

## UXO

- umbra, æ, f. *shadow, shade*.  
 ūnā, adv. (unus), *together, at the same time*.  
 unde, adv. *whence*.  
 undēcīmus, a, um (undecim), *eleventh*.  
 unguis, is, m. *nail, claw, hoof*.  
 ūnīcus, a, um (unus), *only, sole*.  
 ūnīversum, i, n. (universus), *universe, the whole world*.  
 ūnusquisque, ūnāquāque, ūnumquodque, gen. ūnius-cujusque, *each one*.  
 Uragus, i, m. *Uragus*.  
 Urānīa, æ, f. *Ura'nia* (the muse of astronomy).  
 urbs, is, f. *city*.  
 urgēo, ēre, si, sum, *to press, to urge*.  
 Urgus, i, m. *Ur'gus*.  
 usquequaque, adv. *continually, all the while*.  
 ūsus, ūs, m. (utor), *use, usage, exercise, practice*.  
 ūt, adv. and conj. *as, how, that, in order that*.  
 ūter, tris, m. *bag, bottle* (of leather).  
 ūterque, utrāque, utrumque, gen. utriusque (uter + que), *both, each*.  
 ūtīlitas, ātis, f. (utilis), *usefulness, advantage, utility*.  
 ūtīlīter, adv. (utilis), *usefully*.  
 ūtor, i, ūsus, *to use, to enjoy*.  
 uxor, ōris, f. *wife*.

## V A O

## V.

vacca, æ, f. *cow*.  
 vāco, āre, āvi, ātum, *to be empty, to be vacant, to be at leisure*.  
 vae! interj. *alas! ah!*  
 vāgor, āri, ātus (*vagus*), *to wander about, to stray*.  
 valens, ntis (part. of valeo, used as an adj.), *powerful, strong*.  
 vālō, ēre, ūi, itum, *to be strong, to be well, to be able, to avail, to be worth*.  
 vāriētās, ātis, f. (*varius*), *variety, diversity*.  
 vārius, a, um, *diverse, different, various*.  
 vastitās, ātis, f. (*vastus*), *devastation, ravaging, desolation*.  
 vasto, āre, āvi, ātum (*vastus*), *to lay waste, to ravage*.  
 vātes, is, m. and f. *soothsayer, diviner, prophet*.  
 vātīcinium, ii, n. (*vates*), *divination, prediction*.  
 vector, ōris, m. (*veho*), *carrier, bearer, passenger*.  
 vectus, a, um (*veho*).  
 Vēdius, i, m. *Vedi'us* (a name of Jupiter).  
 vēhementer, adv. (*vehemens*), *strongly, violently*.  
 vēho, ēre, xi, ctum, *to bear, to carry*.  
 Vējōvis, is, m. *Vejo'vis* (a name of Jupiter).

## V E S

vellus, ōris, n. (*vello*), *fleece*.  
 vēlum, i, n. *sail*.  
 vēnātio, ōnis, f. (*venor*), *hunting*.  
 vēnātor, ōris, m. (*venor*), *hunter, huntsman*.  
 vēnēfica, æ, f. (*veneficus*), *sorceress, poisoner*.  
 vēnēficus, a, um (*venenum* + *facio*), *poisonous, magical*.  
 vēnēnum, i, n. *poison, venom*.  
 vēnio, īre, vēni, ventum, *to come*.  
 ventus, i, m. *wind*.  
 Vēnus, ōris, f. *Ve'nus* (the goddess of love).  
 vēritās, ātis, f. (*verus*), *truth*.  
 vēro, adv. (*verus*), *truly, but*.  
 versus, a, um (*verto*).  
 versus, ūs, m. (*verto*), *verse, poetry*.  
 verito, ēre, ti, sum, *to turn, to change*.  
 Vertumnus, i, m. *Vertum'nus* (the god of the changing year).  
 vescoor, i, *to eat, to enjoy, to live (upon any thing)*.  
 vespere, adv. (*vesper*), *in the evening, at night*.  
 Vesta, æ, f. *Ves'ta* (a name of Cybele).  
 vēstālis, is, e (*Vesta*), *vestal, belonging to Vesta*.  
 vēstio, īre, īvi, or ūi, itum (*vestis*), *to clothe, to cover*.

## VES

vestis, is, f. *robe, garment, vestment.*

vēto, āre, ūi, itum (vetus), to *forbid.*

vētus, ōris, adj. *old, ancient.*

vētustas, ātis, f. (vetus), *antiquity.*

vexo, āre, āvi, ātum (veho), to *molest, to persecute, to vex.*

via, æ, f. *way, road, street.*

vīcis, vicem, vice; pl. vices, vici-bus (nom. and dat. sing. and gen. pl. wanting), f. *change, turn, vicissitude, function.*

viciſsim, adv. (viciſ), in *turn, alternately.*

viciſſitūdo, inis, f. (viciſ), *change, alternation, vicissitude.*

victima, æ, f. *sacrifice, victim.*

victor, ōris, m. (vinco), *conqueror, victor.*

victōria, æ, f. (victor), *conquest, victory.*

victus, a, um (vinco).

victus, ūs, m. (vivo), *living, food, nourishment.*

vicus, i, m. *village.*

vidēlicet, adv. (videre + licet), *certainly, without doubt.*

vidēo, ēre, vidi, vīsum, to *see; in the passive, to seem, to appear.*

vīgēo, ēre, ūi, to *flourish.*

vīgēsimus, a, um (viginti), *twentieth.*

vīginti, adj. indec. *twenty.*

vīmen, inis, n. (vico), *twig, osier.*

## VIX

vincio, īre, nxi, actum, to *bind, to fetter.*

vinco, ēre, vici, victum, to *conquer.*

vinculus, a, um (vincio).

vinculum, i, n. (vincio), *bond, fetter.*

vindico, āre, āvi, ātum (vim + dico), to *claim (as one's own), to avenge, to punish.*

vīnum, i, n. *wine.*

violētus, a, um (vis), *violent.*

vīolo, āre, āvi, ātum (vis), to *treat with violence, to violate, to profane.*

vīr, i, m. *man.*

Virbūs, i, m. *Vir'bius.*

virga, æ, f. *twig, sprout, branch, rod.*

virginēus, a, um (virgo), *belonging to a virgin, virgin.*

virginītas, ātis, f. (virgo), *virginity.*

virgo, inis, f. (vireo), *virgin.*

virtus, ūtis, f. (vir), *valour, courage, virtue.*

vis, vis; pl. vires, ūm, f. *force, strength.*

viscus, ōris, n. *inward, entrail.*

viso, ēre, si, sum (video), to *see, to visit.*

visus, a, um (video, or viso).

vīta, æ, f. *life.*

vītis, is, f. *vine.*

vīvo, ēre, xi, ctum, to *live.*

vīvus, a, um, *alive, living.*

vix, adv. *scarcely.*



## VIX

vixi (vivo).  
 vōcābulum, i, n. (vox), *name, word*.  
 vōcīto, āre, āvi, ātum (voco), *to call, to name*.  
 vōco, āre, āvi, ātum (vox), *to call, to invite*.  
 vōlātus, ūs, m. (volo, volāre), *flying, flight*.  
 vōlo, velle, vōlūi (irreg. verb), *to be willing, to will, to wish*.  
 vōlūbilis, is, e (volvo), *rolling, inconstant*.  
 vōlūcris, is, f. (volo, volāre), *bird*.  
 vōluntārius, a, um (voluntas), *willing, voluntary*.  
 vōluptas, ātis, f. (volupe), *pleasure, delight*.  
 vōlūto, āre, āvi, ātum (volvo) *to roll, to tumble about, to wallow*.

## ZOD

vōtum, i, n. (voveo), *vow*.  
 vox, vōcis, f. *voice, word*.  
 Vulcānus, i, m. *Vulcan* (the god of fire).  
 vulgo, āre, āvi, ātum (vulgus), *to publish*.  
 vulgo, adv. (vulgus), *commonly, publicly*.  
 vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum (vulnus), *to wound*.  
 vultūr, ūris, m. *vulture*.  
 vultus, ūs, m. *countenance, visage*.

## X.

Xenīus, i, m. *Xe'nius* (a name of Jupiter).

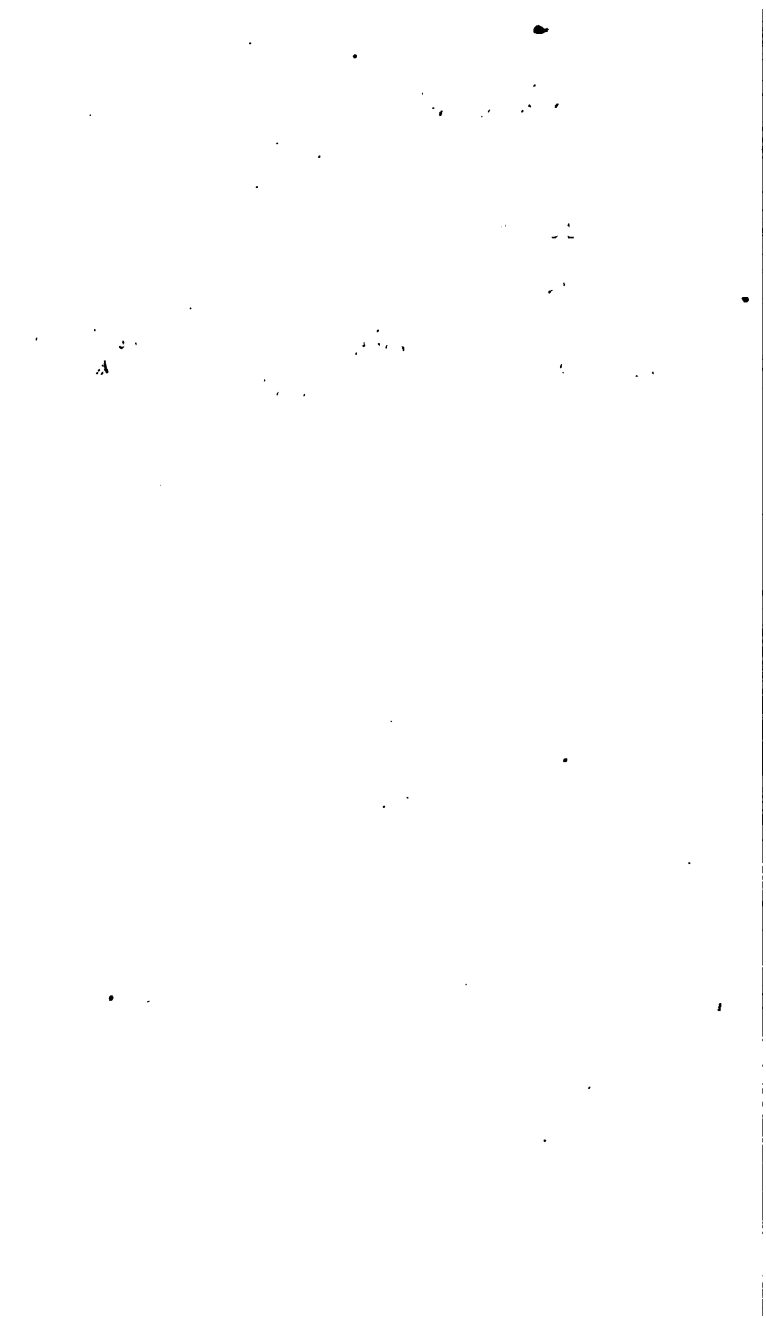
## Z.

zōdiācus, i, m. *zodiac*.











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